Book Reviews

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VOL. II. OF *THE STORY OF FRANCE;* AND THE AUTHOR AND SOME CRITICS.*

"I've read *The Story of France* since I reviewed it and I've changed my opinion. I like it. It's one of the most interesting books I've got hold of for many a day."

If we had ease and leisure like that of the old Schoolmen when they quibbled over infinitesimals, we might consider the degree of evolution of this reviewer's moral nature. But now-a-days time is short, and too full of things of real worth to spend in figuring over imaginary quantities. These sentences were, however, actually spoken by a critic on the editorial staff of one of those publications which, upon the appearance of the first volume of Mr. Watson's *Story*, whistled "Down brakes" and "Open switch ahead."

It is hardly necessary to say that as the above critic's has been, evidently, the attitude of sundry and other reviewers of the *The Story of France.* This is clear to one glancing casually through the notices grouped from the north, south, east and west of our newspaper land and piling high in wrath and numbers. Mr. Watson's book on France seems to have met two of the most potent instruments of opposition a book can meet; these two namely, political, religious and academic prejudice and ridicule.

Political journals—many of them, not all—vain-glorious perhaps of the sneer, which in this generation Brunetière has brought to the luminous atmosphere of things literary and to littérateurs—met the volume with both ridicule and prejudice. "Pooh! pooh!" they cried, "Tom Watson, the boy orator of Georgia, the man whom loss of fortune compelled to leave school and to look after his own education, the 'Pop.' candidate for the Vice Presidency; *his* name on the title page! A Middle-of-the-road history of France! Ha! ha! ha! ha! Well, well; what does Tom Watson know about France and French history? Ha! ha! ha! ha! Hum!—. But, blessed Herodotus! it *looks* inviting. Perhaps, now, Watson does know where he's "at."—We should note that in any review whatever there always seemed to be a glimmering upon the reviewer's mind of the latter truth.

In papers of less marked party lines and more literary effort—those papers, in fact, in which the reviewing is commonly done by university and college instructors—there was the wail a seeming iconoclasm is apt to bring from those who think their totem poles shattered: "Can this be history? And after all our amens to the bulging theses of can-

* *The Story of France.* By Hon. Thomas Watson. Vol. II. *The Revolution.* The Macmillan Company.

didates for the degrees of Ph.D. and A.M.—our commandation on the octavos of men who have pulled over grimy manuscripts from Mt. Sinai round the earth to Mt. Pisgah—whose rhetorical flutterings we have long applauded, whose dry pap from "original sources" we long have proclaimed the only wholesome nourishment, whose indigest we have long termed history.

"What more can men want than such works afford? Macaulay, did you say?—bah! Macaulayese. Hallam?—tantalizing and unpenetrative mediocrity. Carlyle?—an epical excess. Bunsen?—illogical pretentiousness. Mommsen?—too ponderous. Curtius?—passé. Freeman?—well enough, if you don't scan his dates too closely. Michelet? Ah well! Have done. These are all rhetoricians and aiming at readers. What we want is history—something that nobody can read but the writer and the proofreader—of these two we are sure—and, supposedly, those members of the faculty that vote their candidate his degree. That is what *we* call history.

"No,

'We are the masters of a college
And what we don't know is not knowledge.'

"Savage Walter Lander was never more vainly atrocious than when he said that those who had failed as shoemakers turn cobblers, and those who had failed as writers turn reviewers. We direct historical literature. To the dog of the three heads, with all that is not academic. Why, the very first quality of this *Story* is its readableness—that quality rarest in history made now-adays.

"Besides, what college or university stands for the 'long-continued struggle of the many to throw off the yoke of the few,' to show which was one of the motives, the author says, which led to the work, or what college stands for labor and its people? To praise the book we should be deemed crack-brained and lose our places. Colleges stand for what has been, not for what is, or may be. They are conservators, not projectors. The author is on the weak side and it is safe to oppose his work. Besides, it is popular, and we have our doubts about popularizing knowledge. Above all, history, the readable or the unreadable, is too heady for all brains."

This was a general tone. But reviewers went so far as to name specific charges of error and incompetence against the author. Here was something better; most gratifying, indeed, for a specific charge is, at least, overt and get-at-able. Let us look at a few instances, and from them we may judge the whole.

On page 25 of Vol. I. Mr. Watson, in his account of early France, says: "Some Goth like Odoacer will tire of the farce; and he will take the crown off the head of the worthless Roman and put it on his own." "We waive the question," says one reviewer, "which might arise here over the statement concerning Odoacer's origin, to point out the notorious fact that when Romulus Augustulus abdicated the imperial crown was sent to Constantinople." Now could any misconception or hypercriticism be funnier? The dashing, sprightly, imaginative, versatile author, seizing always the picturesque and dramatic, uses a figure of speech, just such a figure of speech as is in all vital histories—even, by the way, at the very opening of that of Anna Comnena (hers not so vital but still for centuries has endured and for centuries will endure) when she speaks of herself as πορφυρογέννητος, born in the purple—so this active Georgian, Thomas Watson, with his lively, penetrating humor and flow of graphic narrative talks of "wielding the sceptre," or rather "seizing the crown" and straightway Dr. Sèche-Poussière, who, as his name indicates, has not mental suppleness and imaginative warmth—Doctor Sèche-Poussière, we say, does not see that the author does not mean a

gold bauble worn like a pot hat, put off and on, as tangible and material as any "tile" bought at Henry Heath's or Dunlap's, but that he does mean sovereign power and uses the word as synonomous with sovereign power.

This is only one instance. It is as amusing as any. But there are others. Some accuse the writer of the book of levity. Now, again, we may ask, can or should a writer of real history, and that French history—any writer except perhaps a Pecksniff—be solemn on all topics? Is not a part of life laughter-causing? Should not the detailing of life be in keeping with the subject? [Vide Aristotle and Longinus]. In all those centuries the lively French must have indulged in many a gaiety, far more than is now among their anti-Semites and Dreyfusards. Should not the echoes of their lighter moments stir us as well as the echoes of their woes?—to be true history?

But further, is the author ever irreverent when the subject forbids? Is he not always quick in sympathy with suffering, and appreciative, in an unmistakable manner, of all that is genuinely beautiful, and all that is genuinely true? Does he not confine his levity to a mockery of solemn humbugs, childish customs and degrading superstitions? He knows, doubtless, that ridicule of an error is an effective way to kill it, and, also, from a literary point of view, he knows, doubtless, that such lively sallies as he has made, hitting off what each one of us has thought and but few of us audaciously put in words, that this very quality—life, motion, joy—makes the book popular with readers. And there is no denying that to be popular with readers is an author's desideratum. It is the popular reader the book is for. The author has written for the people, not to please the savants. "They know too much already," we seem to hear somebody say. "And they have histories of their own," the voice continues, "and like them better than any Christian not a professor will ever write."

Again, one critic finds fault that no mention is made of the sojourn of Julian the Apostate at Paris. "Ubinam gentium sumus?" Where in the world are we at? What has that to do with the *Story of France?* Surely the author might as well have been censured for not mentioning the sojourn of Benvenuto Cellini at the court of Francis I. or the stay of Dreyfus in some peculiar appanage of the devil. Indeed, the artist, Cellini—to say nothing further of the captain—left a deeper trace upon French history than did Julian the Apostate. In one volume it is a physical impossibility to embrace everything. The *Story* is not in a hundred. As Napoleon said, French history should be written "in one volume or in a hundred." In adhering to the one-volume method our author has to measure and weigh what is most necessary to his end—which does not include an account of the sojourn of Julian at Paris in and before the year 360 A. D.

Again, the author is blamed for frequent transitions from past to present tense. So clever a master of sentences as Mr. Watson knows best what he wants in rhetorical effect. But think who would go down if such censure were made universal. Carlyle, Taine, Michelet are constantly breaking the monotony of narrative in this way. Also many a one we do not pause to name. Why, then, should Mr. Watson, the latest writer on things French, be singled out for castigation? Critics do not blame others for such changes. Why blame him? Is not this "picky," as children say?

Still, in another review, another critic grows merry over the author's temerity in daring to challenge Michelet's opinion that serfs did not avail themselves of the legal privilege of purchasing their freedom. Why, then, should an opinion of Michelet become an historic fact? Why has not another student the right to an opinion that a serf who found a chance to buy his freedom at a small price would buy it? In this

way the author accounts for the rapid disappearance of pure villeinage and serfdom. It is his explanation of the fact. If you hold another, well and good. That, however, is the author's—he that is writing the book—and has he not a right to state it and to a respectful hearing among just and gentle folk?

And still another instance. One of the religious critics scouts the statement in the *Story* that Martin Luther's wife was left so poor that after her husband's death she "was reduced to beg her bread through the streets of Wittenberg." And yet in standard lives of Luther you will find the fact adverted to. In truth and in fact, Catherine at last became a public charge upon the devotees of the Reformation. 'Tis true, 'tis pity. And pity 'tis, 'tis true. But how often in the history of our race have the families of reformers not come to want?

What appears a matter of more serious import in another reviewer's eyes is the assertion that the Franks had no money and no commerce and manufactures, and yet paid pecuniary fines for crimes. And yet in this there is no contradiction. They had no commerce. But to say this is not to say that they never traded horses after the manner of David Harum and his Deacon in our day, or sold a cow for a sword, or a slave for an amphora of sweet wine that they would bury in the earth to cool. They had no manufactures. But this does not mean that they wove no coarse cloth and made no weapons and household utensils. No people since human eyes first recognized the fair light of day upon the tableland of Iran have been so primitive that they had not some utensils and necessaries. Look at the American mound builders, or the American Indians. They made huts, clubs, pipes, hatchets, pottery, bows and arrows. Would a reviewer be justified in misunderstanding your meaning if you said the Indians had no manufactures, no commerce? "They had no money"—this does not mean that they were destitute of coin entirely. That would be impossible, for travelers went to and from Rome. The author had already shown how the Romans brought in a small amount of coin and how the chiefs coined a small amount of metallic money. This being a fact, what would be the fair construction of the author's statement in summing up the case? It would be that they had no commerce as we understand the word: that they had no manufactures, as we understand the word; that they had no systematic and adequate supply of currency, indispensable to a state's commerce and manufacturing. But this is all plain to those who can and do see—to those with half a mental eye.

As to the talk about the money settlement for crimes, it smacks of hypercriticism that the statement of values in dollars is queried. Could any other money system be so familiar to the average American reader? Even the most youthful of the Dryasdust family commonly knows that dollars, the American coin, were never in circulation among the Franks, that the sum of dollars mentioned was merely an equivalent to the fines imposed, and that the price fixed in German terms meant so many dollars in American coin. The price being fixed the payment could be made in cattle, in horses, arms, produce, and was rarely paid in money—never in dollars, we hasten to add.

And yet one more instance: it must be the last. One of the attacking corps insists: "The ethnological relations of the Gauls and the blue eyed Franks are not very coherently set forth, while such an extravagant theory as Mr. Watson's, that the aristocracy of 1789–93 was Frankish and the revolting commoners Gallic, is likely to shake the faith of well-informed persons at the very start in the fitness of this historian for the task he has undertaken."

And yet Napoleon said: "In France the revolution was the rising of one portion of

the nation against another—that of the Third Estate against the nobility. It was a reaction of the Gauls against the Franks." Then the Abbé Siéyès, too, a master of French political history, you will remember, always alluded to the French Revolution as "the revolt of the Gauls against the Franks." Surely Napoleon was a competent judge in such matters, and in writing political history Mr. Watson is justified in following such thinkers as he and the Abbé Siéyès.

These are a few of the adverse criticisms and among the first in importance of those which have been printed. Others often resolve themselves into a question of following one writer or another, one authority or another of confessed equal weight and value. And their contention is as the crying of cranes.

By the whole chorus, however, one is reminded of the young scoffer at the literary value of the Psalms who some time since told an old doctor of divinity that anybody could patch up a parcel of sounding phrases such as those songs of David.

"So?" returned the parson, glancing over his spectacles, a genial smile lighting his countenance, "Well, just go ahead and write a few."

Or one is reminded of the instance of the "new" woman established as critic over an encyclopædic work—one of those safe cures for literature now going—who told the writer of an article on Anacreon and Anacreontics that the work was bad, and after being frankly asked in what respect replied: "It doesn't show the influence of Anacreon on Shelley!"—Ach; lieber Apollo!

Or, still further, it recalls the old, old fable of Æsop, that about the man, the boy and the donkey (the latter of which it seems in the ancient times was drowned) and the *hoc docet:* "Please all and you will please none."

"No," as our friend, Andrew Lang, hath said of late, and as our friend Thomas Watson hath doubtless lately learned, "it is not all beer and skittles, history."

Political papers hardly went into the detailing, dove tailing, unimaginative minutæ reviewing, as we have said. With the ease and methods of politicans in meeting an adversary they often condemned at one fell swoop—when they saw the author's name upon the title page. To the logical mind such methods are of no value. But are politics or politicians distinctly, unimpeachably logical? With the methods such papers used they could deride the Gospel of Matthew, or Shakespeare's plays, or Mommsen's *Rome* with equal effect; with equal effect they could deride any book. With such methods, such lack of grasp, such lack of general knowledge, such lack of subtle understanding and penetrative judgment and human warmth—these last three being the reviewer's best gifts in his work—what a dash they would have at Gibbon or Froude, supposing those eager spirits were now in the flesh and issuing their books through the Macmillan presses!!

Mr. Watson is neither Gibbon nor Froude, he is quite himself, *sui generis*, as most sensible, active-minded, independent folk are. He has written a popular history, or, as he prefers to call it, *Story*, in a most delightful manner; and his point of view, again we must repeat, is his own. He has his own conception of the meaning of French life and French people, and his own historical consciousness.

"To note the varying forms of government," he says in his preface to the first volume, "to trace the ancient origins of modern laws and customs, to mark the encroachment of absolutism upon popular rights, to describe the long-continued struggle of the many to throw off the yoke of the few, to emphasize the corrupting influence of the union between Church and State, to illustrate once more the blighting effects of superstition, ignorance, blind obedience, unjust laws, confiscation under the disguise of unequal taxes, and the systematic plunder, year by year, of the weaker classes

by the stronger, have been the motives which led to the enormous labor involved in this book."

Volume II., of which the first copies are about to push from the press, follows up the lines of Volume I. and is a fitting comrade for its mate. Its subject is the French Revolution. Like the first book this second has been written con amore, and all the way through, its pages bear witness to a living sympathy. Here again the author is still engaged with the plebs, in telling why they had their innings after centuries of the outs depicted in the first volume, and to show how natural it was when once, after great ardor and agony, they had gained their innings they should swing to excess. A deep distress had, indeed, humanized their souls only in part. They guillotined. To be sure. From whom had they had a better example? And was not that indisputably a humaner method of taking justice—or what they esteemed justice—on their foes than those very foes, King or Church, had practiced towards them through many centuries? In their horrible Terror they "imitated the intolerance of the old régime," says Mr. Watson, "but not its legalized cruelty."

Open the book as its falls and take the first sentence your finger falls upon. Has it not some straight, pointed, gleaming particle in it? "Mirabeau lives like a prince and works like a dynamo." Take another and a longer extract—that upon which your hand lies—an estimate of the Ancient Régime:

"And yet Talleyrand sighed for a return of these 'good old times'! 'Paternal care,' writes Talleyrand, 'had not yet come into fashion. The fashion, indeed, was quite the reverse,' At another place he says, 'I was then eight years old, and the eyes of my parents had not yet rested on me' Hard and cynical as Talleyrand was, his Memoirs prove that he keenly felt the neglect, and the isolation of his youth. Not for one week in his whole life did he 'enjoy the sweetness of being under my father's roof.' What sort of impression did this method of training give its victim? 'I formed no intimacy. I did everything in cross temper. I had a grudge against my masters, my parents, institutions generally, but chiefly against the sway of social propriety to which I saw myself obliged to give way.

"Many years later, when the system Talleyrand hated in his youth, and regretted in his old age, had been overthrown, Napoleon Bonaparte, casting about for a woman fitted to take charge of his great school for the training and education of girls, naturally thought of Madame Campan, who had founded a successful school of her own after the Revolution.

"'What do young women chiefly need to be well brought up in France?' asked the Emperor.

"'Mothers,' answered Madame Campan.

"'It is well said!' responded Napoleon, and he put her at the head of his school.

"Talleyrand's youth was no exceptional case. The parental tie was almost cut in twain, and children were given over to the professional nurses and tutors. Boys and girls were packed off to the convent to be out of the way of pleasure-seeking parents. The mother called the daughter Mademoiselle, and allowed her to kiss the parental hand, respectfully at toilet. The father called the son Monsieur, and permitted him to come with his tutor and dine once a week. When the daughter arrived at the troublesome or marriageable age, the parents arranged a suitable match for her, with a man she had probably never seen. When the son had finished his course of study, he was given an office in the Church, or in some department of the service of the State. Parental care and responsibility went no farther. As to husbands and wives, we have already seen what their relations were."

The book is intensely biographical. Those chapters for instance, which depict Mirabeau, Danton, Marat, Robespierre, Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette—you might almost say they were humorous in their humanness. You would surely say they are luminous in their range and historic incident and characterization. They are

splendid in the old sense of the word—shining; their flow and vivacity and ésprit never flag.

These paragraphs are of the opening of the States-General:

"The court, pursuing its purpose of marking off sharp divisions among the members, had formally issued instruction requiring that the old costumes of 1614 be worn. Clericals were to come in regalia, nobles in the uniform of their order, and the commons were to don the plain black mantle, and the unlooped, unfeathered hat of the Third Estate. Everything must be done, from the beginning, to impress the untutored mind of the commoner with the fact that he belongs to another and a lower world. Inferior politically to nobles and priests, his inferiority must appear by his dress. His badge of humiliation must be worn publicly in order that there may be no mistake as to the lowliness of his position. Imagine how soothing this must have been to the pride of such men as Mirabeau, Mounier, Barnave, Bailly, Condorcet, Target, and Siéyès. Not that they cared for the dress itself, but that the court had presumed to dictate to them a costume which was out of date, and which was only revived for the purpose of emphasizing the subordination of commoner to the higher orders.

"Moving about Versailles in their plain black garb, the deputies of the Third Estate are shunned by courtiers, and slighted by the servitors about the palace. Granted by permission to be presented to their king, they see themselves postponed to all the nobles and to all the priests. The same odious separation is enforced. Delegations do not go in by districts, but each is divided, and the commoners come last every time. Conducted up the grand marble stairway, which is lined at every few steps by liveried lackeys, the commoners are marshalled in a vast hall, are passed by the master of ceremonies before the king, who stands stiffly in the middle of the room, with his hat under his arm, and who never once opens his lips until every deputation has been presented. Then he says he is rejoiced to see them, and he disappears from view through a side door. Released from the reception room refrigerator, the rural deputies go back as they came, chilled to the bone by the icy welcome they had received.

"On Sunday, May 4, 1789, the gorgeous procession which was the prelude to the formal opening of the States-General took place at Versailles. It has been so often described that to most readers it is familiar. The city overflowed with people from Paris and from all parts of France. It was a great historic day, was felt even then to be so, and public interest was intense. The weather was perfect; the clear sun falling softly and radiantly upon the tender foliage of spring—just such a day as tempted the most indolent to the open air, and invited vain men and lovely women to array themselves in the most elegant attire. Double lines of costly tapestries hung in the streets along the route of the procession, every balcony was gay with brilliant streamers, pennons flashed, and there was the gleam of sunbeams on the dazzling uniforms and burnished arms of the Swiss and French Guards who stood in double file along the streets.

"Not only were the avenues packed with sightseers, but the balconies were crowded, the windows full, the very roof covered. Standing room was at a premium, and to be invited to a place at a window was a favor which ambassadors of great nations thankfully accepted.

"The Church of Our Lady was the meeting-place of those who were in this display. To this starting point came the deputies of the Third Estate clad in their plain black uniform as per orders of the king. The nobles came in gold-trimmed mantles and white-plumed hats; the princes of the Church in purple and fine linen, in violet cassocks and scarlet capes. The king came attended by queen and royal family, and the principal officers of the crown in state coaches of the grandest sort, drawn by horses whose harness shone with ornaments, and whose heads were covered with plumes. The entire household of the king swarmed out into the sunlight, to dazzle a curious world, equerries, mounted pages, falconers with falcons on their wrists, chamberlains, servitors of all degrees, paraded in holiday garb before the state coaches which bore the king and queen.

"The *Veni Creator* having been performed the procession set out from Our Lady to traverse the town and reach the Church of St. Louis. Through enormous crowds the parade moved slowly, Third Estate in front, nobles next, clergy next, and last of

all the Holy Sacrament and the king. The water and the wine were borne by the Archbishop of Paris; bishops surrounded him and a sumptuous canopy covered him, and the cords of this canopy were held by princes of the blood, Provence, Orleans, Angonlême and Berry. Behind the canopy walked his Majesty, Louis XVI., wearing a robe of cloth-of-gold studded with diamonds, and bearing in his hand—what? A wax candle. Near him was the queen splendidly dressed and with crown imperials intertwined in her hair.

"The procession advanced amid enthusiastic shouts. Choirs stationed at intervals filled the air with music. The roll of drums, the blare of trumpets, the martial strains of the military bands, the chanting of the priests, each heard in its turn, enlivened the souls and quickened the pulse of the most insensible, and cheer after cheer rent the air. Who cannot shut the eyes and see it all, hear it all again? Whose memory does not linger upon it with pensive regret? The day was so bright and the people so radiant with hope! There are the joyous multitudes greeting the dawn of a better day. We look to the long, broad avenues, and they are dense with eager crowds; we lift the eyes to windows, and they are bright with happy faces; to the balconies, and they flutter with waving handkerchiefs, and to the roofs, and they are alive with rejoicing thousands. The stately procession, embracing all that is dearest to Frenchmen, passes in review. All the family are there—nobles, churchmen, commoners, king and queen. For the first time in history they are all united. For the first time they are going to work in unison to the salvation of the State.

"'Praise God from whom all blessings flow,' priests may well chant in reverent mood, music well may burst forth in all her varied tones! Bugles cannot blow too loud and clear the glory of the day. Drums cannot roll too grand and deep, martial strains cannot soar too high. France has seen no such day as this since the German enslaved the Gaul. 'Long live the king!' The old cry rings from every lip, finds its echo in every heart. From one end of the town to the other, all the way from Notre Dame to St. Louis, the shout goes up from ten thousands of throats. 'Long live the king!' Alas, the queen too is there, and not a soul cries, 'God bless her!' Ominous silence is her greeting from assembled France. Some women in the crowd, with malicious intent to affront her, shout, 'Long live the Duke of Orleans!' and the haughty queen well-nigh faints under the public insult.

"But while there were cheers for the king, for the duke, and for the deputation from Dauphiny, the real heart of the crowd went forth to the Third Estate. To cheer the king was a habit—a habit as old as the monarchy. In most cases it meant no more than the social inquiry of 'How's your health?' To cheer the Duke of Orleans was a passing fancy. There was no depth in it. But the Third Estate was the nation itself. If the heretofore unrepresented bulk of the French had any hope at all, it was there. If the plain common people had any resolute friend, champion, defender in all that procession it was there! The Church could have espoused the cause of the oppressed long ago, but it had not; the nobles could have done so, but would not. The king himself might have done so, but did not. All eyes turned, then, to the Third Estate. All hopes were hung on them. They and the people were one, united by a common interest, necessity, ambition, and determination. Loud as were the shouts for the king, those for Third Estate were louder still. 'Long live the Third Estate!'"

The Rembrandtesque throwing of strong light upon a part of the picture and drawing the rest in shadow, the chiaroscuro, which was notable in the first is also evident in the second book. It gleams out continuously even when the substance is more centralized and in hand, and the unity of time is complete. Such methods inhere in the subject, but they are also in Mr. Watson's mental constitution and will be in anything he writes or does; they belong to his temperament, his climate, his people; they are a part and a result of his modernity.

The author, as we have somewhere said, is the born talker—the orator—who loves to deck out a subject in all the fineries of rhetoric and mellow humor, animate its body with human warmth and sympathy and set the whole figure out for the pleasure of

others and his own joy in the work. That is his delight in a literary sense, and this and his faith in his own brilliant story-telling make the fascination of the tale.

One must bear in mind that it is a *story*—an integral, united, continuous whole to the great catastrophe of which the previous centuries were leading—that it is a story the author is telling, a tragedy involving not one or two persons like the ordinary story, but a great people and all the peoples of the earth through that one race. The naming is a clever device and if Mr. Watson chose to stand by that alone he might take the edge quite off the battle axes of the political reviewers and the force quite out the ferules of the Sèche-Poussières. But the book is history and readable history, grounded on human nature, human sympathy and mother soil and mother wit. It is readable, we must repeat, that quality which has come to be almost a bygone in this time and generation—for what with Teutonic doctors' theses, and academic dispensations in historic study, we have almost come to forget that readable should be a quality in any and every account of the human race.

And still once more let us say that like Volume I. *The Revolution* is not academic—that supervenient which, coming to a book like the yellows in peach trees, or the curculio in the plum, takes away all juice, strength, viridity and life. It is not a learned history in the sense of those historians who quote countless authorities in notes and addenda, and do not evidence by the substance of the book that former masters and recondite authorities have been read, studied and digested. It is not a learned history in the sense that it does not hang out a danger flag in the shape of an appalling bibliographical list to warn readers off, and to invite the envy of historians who did not in their lumbering tomes boast so long a catalogue. No, it is not such, and no amount of patching on of dull colors will make it learned in the academic sense, unless forsooth you cover it with lifeless, gray narrative, befog its sun-clear atmosphere and shut out its moving light and brilliant color.

But you will find all criticisms narrow beside the work they attempt to censure.

KATE STEPHENS.

THE NEW JAPAN.*

JAPAN, most mysterious and fascinating of lands, has at last taken her place among civilized nations, entering on her new career with an impetuous vigor and an easy adaptation of Western methods that promise an amazing development. Strong, indeed, must be the character and intellect of a people capable of such revolutionary changes. He who would learn "what manner of men these be" need only turn to the animated and sympathetic record of her life in Japan in the early nineties, set down by Mary Fraser, wife of the British Minister. Observing with kindliness, with rare intuition, with most generous judgment, this lady has shown us the real Japanese in so far as any occidental may know him. That is not very far, perhaps, for Mrs. Fraser tells us that the character of the people is many-sided and complex—

**Letters from Japan.* By Mrs Hugh Fraser, author of *Palladia, The Looms of Time, A Chapter of Accidents*, etc. The Macmillan Company.

The Custom of the Country, tales of New Japan. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser, author of *Letters from Japan*. The Macmillan Company.

simple to frankness, yet full of unexpected reserves, of hidden strengths, and dignities of power never flaunted before the eyes of the world; but of these things she has revealed to us enough to evoke our cordial respect and admiration.

Here is a nation moved, in sober reality, by love of country, sense of duty, the highest ideals of loyalty and heroism. The Japanese child is taught, as soon as it can understand anything, the lessons of spotless honor, of filial duty, of kindness and consideration for others, of patriotism and reverence for all things good and great. It is as certainly practical daily teaching as is the occidental training in arithmetic and spelling, and the principles inculcated wear well in daily life. This grave belief in abstract things is, if we may believe our author, at the root of Japan's suddenly-manifested strength. The omnipresent emblem of the male child is the carp which has, in Eastern waters, the distinguished merit of swimming up rapids and has thus come to represent the virtues of perseverence and fortitude. Always before his eyes in countless forms of pictures or banners the little Jap could not forget if he would the symbol of the brave youth who overcomes the difficulties and obstacles of life. Physical exercises that give strength and courage, mortification of the flesh, hard self-denial, unfailing courtesy—these go to make the Japanese a gentleman and a soldier. What Mrs. Fraser conceives to be the flower of this training we may see in the hero of her delightful short story, "A Son of the Daimyos."

The education of Japanese girls is, of course, in many ways narrow, but it leaves them marvellously unselfish, lovable and well-bred creatures. Western readers and theatre-goers have had a surfeit of representations of the *musumë*, the plebeian tea-house girl and of the *geisha*, the dancer and singer; there be those who think, apparently that there are no other women in Chrysanthemum-land. Mrs. Fraser, happily, has shown us the normal Japanese girl, the carefully brought up daughter of a quiet home. She, too, is held to the loftiest ideals of heroism, of self devotion and filial piety. Always before her eyes is kept the law of Duty. "Very gently but persistently one lesson has been preached to her ever since language meant anything in her ears—'Give up, love, help others, efface thyself.' * * * In real womanliness, which I take to mean a high combination of sense and sweetness, valour and humility, the Japanese lady ranks with any in the world and passes before most of them." Love, as Western wives understand it, does not enter into the scheme of Japanese marriages, which are arranged by parents or friends, but the solemn feeling of duty which takes its place seems to serve as well. "You exclaim as you hear of some amazing piece of heroism 'How the woman must have loved the man!' And your friend, your little Japanese friend, looks up into your face with her childlike smile and some surprise in her dark eyes: 'Oh no, it was her duty—he was her husband.'" The "great lady" of Japan is the busiest of her class in the world. She has sole charge of her children's education, health and morals, and she manages her husband's property and income as she will, the steward who assists her reporting only to her. In all this she is brilliantly successful, showing, we are told, remarkable good sense, economy and business ability. As for the world of society, its gates are opening wider every day to these gentle dames and they are not unresponsive, but in only two instances have they attempted to maintain a salon or exercise any political influence. The Japanese literature of the past had many a notable work from feminine pens and again, perhaps, inspiration may return to those quick brains with the influx of Western ideas.

Her children are a Japanese woman's supreme glory and happiness. The love of children, indeed, is recognized as a national virtue. Everywhere kindness, care and

protection surround the little things—the "treasure flowers" as they are called. "From one end of Japan to the other," says Mrs. Fraser, "a child is treated as a sacred thing, be it one's own or a stranger's. Each little one carries its name and address on a ticket around its neck; but should it indeed stray from home, food and shelter and gentleness would meet it everywhere." When one of the many fires that destroy the frail dwellings of the city begins its course, the first thing that is done is to collect the children from all the houses of the quarter—they are placed in safety before anybody tries to fight the flames. With all this tenderness the Japanese child never presumes and is in truth the most winning, tactful, polite, truly considerate and truthful little bundle of brilliant silks in all the world.

The author notes that in Japan there has been since the dawn of history no real change in the values of the important affairs of life. Such things as have been borrowed from other nations have been incorporated without introducing any marked resemblance to the nation from whom they were borrowed. The Japanese take up new ideas with enthusiasm—sometimes only to drop them as unsuitable. They do not imitate—they assimilate if it seems good to them—and thus they are in a fair way to get the best that Europeans have to offer. It is significant that Prince Haru, the heir to the throne, has been educated after the Western fashion, has mingled with his future subjects at school, takes cold baths, is a splendid fencer, and is particularly fond of horses. In one at least of the learned professions in which the Caucasians plumes himself, the Japanese have attained unusual skill, and that is in surgery. Their calm nerves and delicate hands enable them to do wonderful work in operating.

Politically and actually the Emperor leads his countrymen in new ways, and is, in truth, a man of strong and fine character, one of the most upright and progressive sovereigns of the world. It was innate power that made him what he is, for his boyhood was spent in demoralizing inaction under the tutelage of the Shogun, hereditary regent and first subject of the throne. Until he was sixteen, it is said, the Emperor was carried from room to room, he never stood on his feet or even fed himself. But when freedom came at that age, he sprang to those unused feet at a bound, rid himself and his country of the weakening Shogunate, and has since then steadily pressed forward into the van of civilization, readily limiting his own power by the granting of a Parliament, and a Constitution, and in all things considering his country before himself. He may firstly be esteemed a patriot in the loftiest sense of the word.

His course is not altogether plain sailing, for though as a nation, Japan has kept pace with him, there is still to be reckoned with a band of fanatics who hate the foreigners and foreign ways, and who regard with horror the changing of ancient customs. Of this class was the half mad being who attacked and wounded the Cesarévitch (now Emperor of Russia) during his visit to Japan. The loyalty of the mass of his people to the Japanese ruler was strikingly exhibited in their almost frantic outburst of shame and sorrow over this outrage on his guest. The theatres were closed, the shops and markets abandoned, and the Cesarévitch's ship was heaped, decks, saloons and passages, with gifts of sympathy and contrition. Wonderfully rare and beautiful things were sent by the rich, but most touching were the presents of rice and fish and barley-flour sent by the poor—all they had to give, and what they could ill spare. It is said that poverty-stricken old peasants walked for days to bring a tiny offering of eggs. Upon all this grief there followed a noteworthy instance of adherence to law and the oath. Special protection had been assured to the Cesarévitch by personal promise of the Emperor, and the latter, in his humiliation at having his word broken for him by the would-be murderer, demanded that the criminal be executed at once.

The judges replied: "Your Imperial Majesty may remember that you have graciously granted a Constitution, in which it is promised that criminals shall only be judged and condemned according to the laws which have now been promulgated; in those days such a case as this was not foreseen, and therefore we can only award of this man the punishment incurred by one who assaults and wounds any other person to any class whatever. We regret that we cannot carry out your Imperial Majesty's wishes. Tsuda Sanzo will undergo a term of imprisonment."

"Tsuda Sanzo will be executed," the indignant Emperor replied. "Let it be seen to at once."

"Then," said the courageous judges, "Your Imperial Majesty will dispense with our poor services, and find some one to carry out your august commands who has not taken the oath to administer the laws according to the Constitution."

But the Emperor was too upright not to see that they were in the right, and it is said that he was pleased with their justice and courage.

So long as Japanese judges maintain such integrity foreigners need not fear submission to their courts. The withdrawal of the foreign judges is referred to many times in Mrs. Fraser's pages, for all through her residence in Japan it was the burning question among statesmen and diplomats. In its recent settlement Japan has made a step forward of incalculable value.

The chief trouble and embarrassment of the Government is in the class of *Soshi*, youths who have received a modern education, believe in very little, and hate the foreigner with the inherited hatred of centuries. They claim "Japan for the Japanese," want the foreigners expelled, and the old regulations put in force, and in their crazy turbulence and readiness to kill form a very real danger to the State. An underlying cause of their fury, and of their distaste for foreigners, frankly avowed by their cooler countrymen, is the necessity of allowing those foreigners so large a share in the work of modernization. The native law students, for example, protested vigorously against the codification of the laws, for which they declared the country was still unripe; but it is suspected that their dislike to the new code was grounded on the fact that it was a task which could only be carried out by foreigners. It would be unfair, no doubt, to condemn the Japanese for wanting to hold their own offices! The elections are, as a rule, quiet enough, and though a few of them have been invalidated on account of bribery the new methods work with reasonable honesty and despatch.

Mrs. Fraser's letters are full of womanly wit, significant anecdote and personal description. The beauty, the poetry, the glamour of Japanese scenery and Japanese art live in these pages and give them an irresistible charm. In short these are delightful books and more entertaining than most novels. Furthermore they form a work of permanent interest, one which will be read with eagerness after the aspiring Oriental nation has ceased to be called "New." The reader will be glad to find in the author's volume of tales of New Japan a beguiling amplification of romantic outlines indicated in the *Letters*. Humor, pathos and sentiment combine with her experience and knowledge to make her as effective in her fiction as in her graver volumes.

MACMILLAN'S AUTUMN FICTION.

THE whole-souled lover of books, he who loves the Whole Book—manner, matter and make-up—and who brings to good fiction a healthy appetite and a discriminating palate, will sit down with rare zest to the feast of good things set before him in the Fall Fiction which bears the Macmillan imprint. It was Lamb—gentlest of bibliophiles—who said that he could read anything he called *a book*, and who blessed his stars for a taste so catholic, so unexcluding. But he was careful to qualify the statement by excluding "books which are no books"—things in that shape which he could not allow for such. His catalogue of things masquerading as books was a comparatively short one. After him came the deluge of *books which were no books*, printed puerilities, "things in books' clothing," as Lamb would have called them. His latter-day list would have been longer. We can imagine with what delight he would have turned from the making of such a list of literary pretenders to a table spread with the publications of the Macmillan Company for the Fall of 1899, how emphatically he would have claimed every volume as *a book in books' clothing*, and with what shy satisfaction he would have shared with Mary Lamb the pleasure of finding among the number their own charming story—*Mrs. Leicester's School*—beautifully bound, and illustrated—we may believe—beyond the happiest dreams of either.

The whole showing is indeed a bewilderment of riches. We turn from the brilliant and noteworthy names—Zola, Crawford, Zangwill, Hewlett, Garland and the rest—to the books themselves, to find that they bear out the promise of the names. We notice the exquisite illustrations, the distinction of cover and binding, the admirable type, and we marvel anew at the completeness and importance of the whole output.

France, making her own unhappy history at the century's close, shaken by a thousand warring passions, the despair of her lovers, the mock of her enemies, has still some faithful friends who believe in her, and in her future. Of these is Emile Zola. His passion for truth which voices itself in the ruthless realism of his writings found new expression in the Dreyfus Case, and proclaimed him Idealist in spite of himself.

It is Zola the keen-eyed analyst, the hater of shams, the realist who speaks in his new novel *Fruitfulness* (Fécondité) which will be published by the Macmillan Company in October. But it is also Zola the Idealist, the believer in an ultimate triumph of humanity and the social order who makes in this novel the most powerful appeal of his or any age for the home as an institution and the family as a national necessity. *Fruitfulness* which is bound uniform with the *Lourdes-Rome-Paris* trilogy is symbolic as these are symbolic. It is the first of a series of four—the three others being *Work*, *Truth*, *Justice*, names equally significant of that triumph of the social order to whose advancement Zola is devoting the force of his genius. In English the title of the book will be a literal translation of the French name. Editions in German, Danish, Norwegian, Italian and Spanish will be published simultaneously with its appearance in book form here and in Paris. *Fruitfulness* is a magnificent expression of Zola's belief in the family—the family pure and simple, uncorrupted and undegenerate—as the first great human institution upon which all the others must depend. He brings to this exaltation of the domestic ideal, the trenchant touch, the virile style, the wonderful grouping of contrasted conditions into a powerful whole of which he is past-master. A weaker writer seeking to glorify the ideal life of a large and virtuous family would be afraid of his shadows, he would shrink from exhibiting an earthly hell side by side with an earthly paradise. But that is not Zola's way. He tears aside the curtain ruth-

lessly, showing humanity in the mire, creator and victim, producer and product of the social and economic conditions which placed it there. Yet the dominant note is one of cheer. To quote from the Introduction to "Fruitfulness" prefixed to the opening chapters in L'Aurore. "In the pages of this novel, full of joy and charm, there is the triumphant song of the all-conquering family—the family which conquers by virtue of its numbers, which brings to the country and to humanity the hope of to-morrow, health, joy, indomitable energy in the interest of the coming society and for the erection of justice and truth."

From Zola to *Henry Worthington, Idealist* seems a far cry. The passionate abandon of Paris seems infinitely removed from the delicate restraint and tranquil tone of life in the college town where Miss Sherwood's hero—professor, enthusiast, economist, lover—struggles and suffers for "a dream of good." But in both stories it is the bitter problems of our complex civilization, problems social, economic, ethical, which press upon the reader's consciousness.

The many admiring readers of Miss Sherwood's previous books "An Experiment in Altruism," and "A Puritan Bohemia" will be prepared for her sympathetic, yet vigorous treatment of her interesting subject.

The young hero, born and bred into conservative and scholarly quietism by a beloved father, himself professor and scholar, is driven into revolt against such passive acceptance of the existing order by the raw realities of social and economic crime which fringe without disturbing the gentle academic calm of his associates.

Henry Worthington's sweetheart—for of course the main interest is a love interest, charmingly interwoven with the economic theme—is a delightful young woman, very human, very lovable, passionate for good like her lover, and like him the temporary victim of a complication of untoward circumstances. The reader will follow with unwavering interest the struggles of the young lovers, and will feel distinctly grateful to the author when "the end crowns all."

Miss Sherwood has surpassed in scope, charm and interest her previous novels, and this to the readers of those admirable stories is praise indeed.

In *Via Crucis, A Romance of the Second Crusade*, Mr. Crawford, like the royal writer he is, with one touch of his pen, mightier than a thousand swords, creates a knight. "Rise, Sir Gilbert!" says the voice of conscious power, and the young man stands before us, noble, vigorous, glowing, flesh and blood, bone and muscle, alive in every fibre, as all Crawford's creations are, and yet no modern figure, but a young English knight, contemporary of Stephen and Maude, of St. Bernard and of Queen Eleanor, mediæval in word and thought and act. So he rides through the pages of *Via Crucis* to the accompaniment of clashing swords and splendid pageants, romantic as the time in which he lives. Pure romance is the story of Gilbert Warde, and of his lady-love the black-haired Beatrice, and of the beautiful, passionate undisciplined noble Queen. But Mr. Crawford is too much of a thinker, and too keen a historian to content himself with romance alone. He gives us in *Via Crucis* a very vital study of the period.

The Christ-like piety of St. Bernard and his meek, yet militant spirit are admirably contrasted with the fervid, fanatic, sometimes brutal zeal of the hosts who followed him.

The reader sees the conflicting forces, political, personal, sacerdotal, which swirl around the young English knight, moulding him in spite of himself and because of his resistance, into smoothness and strength. Mr. Crawford gives us a vivid picture of the ill-fated Second Crusade in its inception and early progress. He does not show King Lewis in admirable colors, and we swear immediate allegiance to his wonderful spirited, rebellious Queen, and forgive in her some touches of cruelty and barbarism.

Beatrice comes to the arms of her true knight in the last chapter in the Holy City, and so the story ends in lovers meeting, as all true romances must.

Mr. Crawford's literary lovers, which includes everyone who enjoys fiction at its best, will thank him heartily for *Via Crucis*.

The publishers have clothed this work in a cover of rich cream buckram, stamped with a Maltese cross, symbolic of the Crusaders. Mr. Louis Loeb has illustrated the book with twelve full-page illustrations.

Young April, Mr. Egerton Castle's new book, worthy successor to that finely-romantic novel, *The Pride of Jennico*, is sweet and sharp and crisp as Spring itself "when proud-pied April, dressed in all his trim, hath put a spirit of youth in everything."

It is the story of the boy Edward Warrender (suddenly become Duke of Rochester through the untimely death of his uncle), who in a mad frolic of youthful daring, runs away from his tutor, a time-serving old parson, with whom he is making the Grand Tour, and for thirty days follows his own sweet will. The handsome red-headed scamp begins his month of grace as self-appointed postillion to a very fascinating prima donna. He ends it in ignominious banishment from the small continental kingdom where the scene is laid. But the days that lie between are crammed with adventures —gay, grave, charming, absurd—in which the young Duke plays an animated second to the other characters. As the author says, "No man, be he duke or chimney-sweep, is twenty for nothing," and Edward Warrender, seventh Duke of Rochester, is twenty to very good purpose, as the reader finds. Prince Otto, that delightful middle-aged boy, Prince of Grunewald, and of good fellows, would have liked this boy and his associates. Indeed, *Young April* breathes the same fresh and genial atmosphere as Stevenson's romance. Here is delicate wit, gentle irony, much literary distinction, the play of human passions, the throb of large emotions, and over all and through all the exquisite freshness of a joyful Spring.

Eva, prettiest, most generous, most virtuous of prima donnas; Neuberg dashing soldier, King's Equerry, who loves her wisely and well; Michael Spencer, the young English philosopher, sitting—a sort of fresh-faced Teufelsdröckh—above the little town, and falling from his philosophic height into love in a very un-Teufelsdröckhian fashion; the Countess of Lucena, "most delicate fiend," most exquisite sinner; the King; the Court; all these play their part in the Young Duke's Comedy, and make sport in "the one moon of joy," stolen by His Grace of Rochester from the long years of stately weariness.

Young April is a delicious story, deliciously told. We come to the end, saying as Rochester might have said—

> "Life is over, life was gay;
> We have come the primrose way."

Probably no one could have been better chosen to illustrate the fascinating story than Wenzell, who has contributed ten full-page half-tone drawings in his own inimitable style. A striking heraldic device forms the cover design.

In *My Lady and Allan Darke*, Mr. Charles Donnel Gibson takes his readers to the Virginia coast. There, or rather on an adjacent island, he works out his stirring plot, and holds Allan Darke (and the reader) captive until the very end of the book. Mr. Gibson is a new writer, who shows very unusual talent in his choice and disposition of plot and period—the latter, the end of the last century—and in the skill with which he keeps

the reader (and Allan) in thrilling suspense until the last. The hero has many exciting misadventures and hair-breadth escapes. My Lady, the high-spirited daughter of his mysterious planter—gaoler is a very forceful factor in the situation. So is her little green whip with the silver handle, which makes an important figure in the book on several occasions, and, its lash intertwining two hearts, forms the attractive cover design. The story is engrossing from start to finish. It has the sustained interest of a good detective story, and at the same time all the dramatic movement and charm of a well-written and cleverly-conceived romance.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Gibson will soon follow up this, his first work, with another.

"My clothes don't fit, and God hates me," whines Major Wilbraham in Mr. Mason's striking novel, *Miranda of the Balcony*. As the Major has been blackmailing a woman under exceptionally disgraceful circumstances, it is not surprising that he feels himself a moral and physical misfit: it is surprising, however, that he haunts the reader's mind a persistently pathetic figure. Nothing but the art of the author could effect this. We know the man for a blackmailer, an unprincipled scoundrel, yet—strange anomaly of feeling—we do not hate him. One of the cleverest things in this book, full of clever ness, is Mr. Mason's characterization of the pathetic scamp. For Miranda's husband, on the other hand, cur, traitor to his Queen and country, wife-deserter, dealer in contraband war munitions, we feel no such pity, though he is probably no more of a villain than his blackmailing associate; but it is our author's intention that we shall despise the one scoundrel and pity the other, and he has force enough to make us do it.

Miranda and Charnock were brought together by Lady Donnisthorpe, an amateur matrimonial chemist. "Her life was spent in mingling incompatible elements, and producing explosions to which her enthusiasm kept her deaf, even when they made a quite astonishing noise." But we must give her credit for making in the case of Miranda and the young engineer her one successful combination. It is true the immediate results were disastrous.

To fall in love with a clear-eyed, clear-souled creature like Miranda, with a candid white brow and "a most taking ripple in her hair;" to know her once unhappily married; to think her now happily free; to find her bound still to her abominable husband who has feigned death to escape disgrace; these be disconcerting experiences for a young engineer whose previous life has been set on railway lines and along permanent ways. But Charnock nothing daunted goes into the desert where there are no permanent ways and stays there for two years. What he seeks, what he finds, and the outcome of it all Mr. Mason tells us with epigrammatic terseness of style, much clever characterization, and many sympathetic touches. The story is as exciting, the plot and situations are as clever and unhackneyed as those in *The Courtship of Morrice Buckler*, the Author's brilliant novel which made a literary sensation two years ago. *Miranda of the Balcony* like its predecessor will win much praise and many readers.

To re-read *Forest Lovers*, which is now in its eightieth thousand, was the recent happy experience of the present reviewer. How well it bears re-reading and how eager it makes one for more of Maurice Hewlett's exquisite work. In *Little Novels of Italy* he gives us a volume of short novels, novels in the Italian use of the word, which will add new laurels to his literary crown, and delight his appreciative public. It is difficult to do justice to the charm and value of Mr. Hewlett's literary style.

One has only to read the first novel in the book before us *Madonna of the Peach Tree* to be impressed anew by its unique and delicate distinction. *Madonna of the*

Peach Tree is simple Vanna, Giovanna Scarpa, Vanna of "the stately calm, with her billowing line, staid lips, and candid grey eyes." She is a poor working girl—later a wife and mother—transfigured into an exquisite maternity it is true by the author's genius—but still a peasant mother. It is not her fault that the superstitious Veronese, having first nearly martyred her, end—Bishop, Lord, Priests and people alike, in taking her for "the Image of all mothers, displaying the Image of all sons." So she, simple Vanna Baldassare saved from stoning by a miracle of misapprehension, comes safely to her home in the Via Stella, and "Madonna of the Peach Tree" is seen in Verona no more.

Another of the little novels tells the story of Long legged Moll, Duchess of Nona, whose gentle friendly soul leads to her most tragic undoing. A third, full of delicious humor, tells of beautiful Ippolita, and the Paduan Pastoral.

All the stories are rich in color, vivid, full of bold strokes and bolder characterizations, instinct with the rude life and sly humor of the period, and yet of a purity of style, and a delicate and poetic fancy which make of each a literary masterpiece.

Drake and his Yeomen is a capital story of English ships and English sailors by Mr. James Barnes, whose "Yankee Ships and Yankee Sailors" delighted all true lovers of the sea. In these days of our naval revival, when we are all naval enthusiasts the story of Sir Francis Drake, famous old sea-fighter and naval forebear of our own more recent Admirals, will be eagerly read. Mr. Barnes has written a story of young blood in the person of Matthew Maunsell, Drake's friend and follower, born during the latter years of the reign of Bloody Mary. The story of the hero is brightly romantic, and in the personal romance a beautiful Spanish girl has first place. But interwoven with the romance are stirring accounts of sea fights and land perils, in which Drake and our young hero stand side by side.

Mr. Barnes while not going deeply into the political situation of this era so momentous in English history, has followed the best authorities with great care, and has consequently given us a romance which, while full of fire and action, and free from needless and pedantic details, is historically accurate.

Carlton Chapman seems to have thoroughly grasped Mr. Barnes' spirit and has painted nine stirring pictures to illustrate the book. One of these is reproduced in color for the frontispiece and the others appear as full-page half tones.

They That Walk in Darkness, with the sub-title *Ghetto Tragedies*, is Mr. Zangwill's new collection of stories dealing with the various phases of Jewish life, which he has made peculiarly his own. Brilliant critic, novelist, wit, as Mr. Zangwill is, he is nowhere so successful as in his portrayal of the patient, picturesque, persistent people of the Ghetto. There is nothing limited about Mr. Zangwill's horizon, or knowledge, or sympathies, and in the present stories he goes far afield. The Carpathian Mountains, East London, this country, Russia, Jerusalem, Rome, all are visited, and all furnish the author with the local color which he applies so effectively in all his work. These Ghetto Tragedies are stories of powerful interest, intense, realistic, imaginative (for Mr. Zangwill is a very decided opponent of purely photographic realism), and full of those touches of epigrammatic inversion and dry humor which illuminate his darkest studies. To read the titles of these Ghetto stories is in itself appetizing.

Satan Mekatrig, the story of a Ghetto Faust; *Bethulah*, a legend of immaculate conception; *Noah's Ark*, a Zionist story; *The Land of Promise*, dealing with Jewish-Americans and their immigration troubles; *The Keeper of Conscience*, a tale

of East End life with a board-school teacher heroine; *The Diary of a Meshumad*, a pathetic glimpse into the persecuted existence of Russian Jews; these are some of the scenes vividly presented by Mr. Zangwell's powerful pen. In *Transitional*, he deals as in the latter part of *Children of the Ghetto*, with life among those richer Jews whom fortune has removed from Ghetto trials to the questionable benefits of luxurious life.

Speaking of "Children of the Ghetto" reminds us that this kaleidoscopic picture of life in Modern Israel is to be staged. It has been dramatized and will appear on the stage in November. Mr. Zangwill is in New York, giving the preparation for its presentation here, the benefit of his personal supervision.

There are some books which, avowedly for Juveniles, appeal also to "grown-ups," books like Alice in Wonderland the delight of all well-regulated children from six to sixty. Such an one is *The Jingle Book* of Carolyn Wells. All the world loves a jingle, and these are so catchy and so apt that we prophesy for *The Jingle Book* a gratifying success. It was good fortune which brought Miss Wells and Mr. Oliver Herford into humorous collaboration. It is very trying to see a happy thought sadly illustrated. But Mr. Herford's pictures are as whimsical and funny as Miss Wells' verse, which is very funny indeed. The Jingle Book is suited admirably for presentation to all boys and girls young and old who love a clever jingle.

Mrs. Molesworth has the child-touch. She knows—no one better—what children like to read, and at the same time writes always what children ought to read.

This and That, A Tale of Two Tinies is her new book. It will win immediate popularity, and so will the illustrations by Hugh Thompson, whose work in the Cranford Series, so keenly appreciative of old English dress and customs is well known.

The children will joyfully welcome two other volumes of Mrs. Molesworth's stories —old friends in new editions. One volume will contain the following stories: "Rosy," "The Girls and I," "The children of the Castle," and "Four Winds Farm," while the other will contain "Tell Me a Story," "Herr Baby," "Little Peggy," and "Nurse Heatherdale's Story."

Boy Life on the Prairies is a delightful and remarkable book for boys by Hamlin Garland. It is a fresh forceful story of Western life, full of the out of door experiences dear to healthy boys, a story full of boys and birds, cattle, storms, winds, flowers, circuses—all the fascinating variations of farm-boy life. It is told as only Mr. Garland who knows his West, and who knows boy nature, can tell it. The success of Mr. Deming's illustrations is largely attributable to his having passed through similar experiences in Illinois.

Another capital book for boys is *Ben Comee, A Tale of Rogers' Rangers* told by M. J. Canavan, a well known Bostonian, for years a regular contributor to the Boston *Transcript*. Ben's story is autobiographical, and his boyhood in Lexington, his active service through the Old French War as one of Rogers' Rangers the celebrated British corps, and his Canadian adventures will be eagerly read. It is a healthy story of manly fighting, and *Ben Comee* will have hosts of boy admirers. The book has eight full-page illustrations by George Gibbs, full of that movement which appeals to the young reader.

Stories from Froissart is the title of a carefully edited selection from the celebrated Chronicles. Mr. H. Newbolt will be remembered as the author of that famous story *Admirals All*. The selections have been made with special thought of the juvenile readers, for whom the book is intended. The text is most appropriately illus-

trated with many half tone reproductions of famous tapestries and contemporary paintings, giving some idea of life in Court, at the Tourney, in battle—both on land and sea, and of ecclesiastical life. A Knight in armor forms a striking cover design.

Reference has already been made to the new edition of *Mrs. Leicester's School* by Charles and Mary Lamb. The twenty full-page colored illustrations by Winifred Green, represent children dressed as in Lamb's time. The cover design is in keeping with the illustrations and the volume makes a charming gift-book for children.

Among other new editions we notice Mr. Hamlin Garland's *Main Traveled Roads* and *Prairie Folks*. These are revised editions with additional stories of the author's most admired work. *Main Traveled Roads* is illustrated by Carpenter, and has a highly eulogistic introduction by W. D. Howells, whose admiration for Mr. Garland's writings is well known.

Lovers of folk-lore, and of the primitively marvelous, and the Fairy Tale, will remember Professor Brun's *Tales of Languedoc*, and will welcome the new edition issued by The Macmillan Company, with its appreciative introduction by Harriet W. Preston, and Mr. Peixotto's satisfactory illustrations.

Here, too, are new editions of some of Crawford's books—perennial favorites—*The Ralstons* in one volume, and *Adam Johnstone's Son*, and *A Rose of Yesterday*, both stories in one volume, and last—but not least—in love *Sarasinesca*, a superbly illustrated edition of this splendid novel, which as the *Boston Traveler* said some years ago, has the double merit of "telling a perfect story in a perfect way, and giving a graphic picture of Roman society in the last days of the Pope's temporal power." Many readers will remember the beautiful edition of *The Choir Invisible* which the Macmillan published last year with illustrations by Orson Lowell. They will, therefore, be pleased to hear that the same artist will embellish these two sumptuous volumes. Mr. Lowell went over to Italy where, under the personal guidance of the author, he was enabled to sketch directly from the localities in question. In fact, they bear unmistakably the genuine "ear-marks" of the Rome about which Mr. Crawford has told us so much. Not only have we a dozen full-page photogravure illustrations, but many other drawings, and head- and tail-pieces in the text. The two volumes, bound in sateen, will appear in a box, and cannot fail to form the most handsome presentation book of the season.

The child in Stevenson's verse who boasted an adequate and unique and altogether adorable Auntie was moved to cry from the heights of proud possession, "What did the other children do?" We are tempted to wonder what the rest of the publishing world does when such a remarkable harvest of writers and books falls to a single house in a single season.

HILDA WISE.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.*

PROFESSOR HENRY G. JESSUP, since 1877, Professor of Botany in Dartmouth College, has resigned.

PROFESSOR A. C. ARMSTRONG, JR, who holds the Chair of Philosophy in Wesleyan University, will be abroad during the coming year.

PROFESSOR J. L. KELLOGG, of Olivet College, Michigan, has been elected Assistant Professor of Biology at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

PROFESSOR W. M. WHEELER, Assistant Professor of Embryology in the University of Chicago, has been elected Professor of Zoölogy in the University of Texas.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM S. ALDRICH, recently of the West Virginia University, has been appointed to the chair of Electrical Engineering of the University of Illinois.

GEORGE T. SELLEW, for the last year Instructor in Mathematics in the Academic Department at Yale, has resigned his place and accepted a professorship at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

WALTER W. DAVIS, of the Psychological Laboratory of Yale University, has been appointed Professor of Physical Culture and Director of the Gymnasium at Grinnell College, Iowa.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY has received £10,000 by the will of the late James Brown Thomson, who has bequeathed £80,000 to the educational and benevolent institutions of Glasgow.

* In order to make this section of BOOK REVIEWS as complete as possible, the editor asks for the coöperation of colleges authorities. Properly authenticated news will be printed of all changes in college faculties, changes in instructorships and important college news.

THE Council of the University of Paris has fixed the fees for those studying for the doctorate as follows: Annual matriculation, 20 fr.; library, 10 fr.; fees for laboratories, 200–800 fr.; examination, 140 fr.

PROFESSOR G. H. HOWISON, of the Department of Philosophy of the University of California, and Professor Irving S. Stringham, of the Department of Mathematics, will spend the coming academic year abroad.

TWO fellowships in pathology have been established in McGill University. They are of the value of $500 per annum, and the holders may be required to assist in directing laboratory work to the extent of twelve hours a week.

MR. H. G. TIMBERLAKE, of the University of Michigan, has been appointed Instructor in Botany in the University of Wisconsin, and Mr. G. T. Moore, of Harvard University, has received a similar appointment at Dartmouth College.

THE two veterinary colleges situated in New York City have been consolidated under the name of the New York American Veterinary College and School, and this has been made a part of the New York University. Dr. A. F. Liantard has been appointed Dean.

ARTHUR ST. C. DUSTAN, Associate Professor of Physics, University of Kansas, has been elected Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., in the place of Professor A. F. McKissick, who has resigned.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY proposes to erect at the cost of $70,000 a building for its De-

partments of Hygiene, Pharmacology and Medical Jurisprudence. In the Medical Department of this University Dr. T. J. W. Burgess has been appointed Professor of Mental Diseases.

PROFESSOR EDWIN W. FAY, who was acting Associate-Professor of Latin at the University of Texas during the session '92–'93, and who has since been Professor of Latin at Washington and Lee University, returns to the professorship of Latin at the University of Texas.

DR. ARTHUR T. HADLEY will be formally inaugurated President of Yale University on October 18th. The occasion will be of special interest, as Dr. Hadley will deliver an address, which will doubtless outline the policy of the University for many years to come.

PROFESSOR E. A. BURNETT, of the Agricultural College of South Dakota, has accepted the Chair of Animal Husbandry in the University of Nebraska, and will resume the duties of his new position at the opening of the fall semester. Mr. Abel A. Hunter has been appointed Botanical Collector for the University.

MR. CARLETON A. READ, for the last eight years instructor in Mechanical Engineerineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed to the Chair of Mechanical Engineering at the New Hampshire College, at Durham, to succeed Professor Albert Kingsbury, who goes to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

THE Chair of Botany at Yale University, held by the late Daniel C. Eaton, is hereafter to be known as the Eaton Professorship of Botany. The Chair was endowed for Professor Eaton, but we believe not largely, and it is to be hoped that the corporation will appropriate the funds necessary to secure the services of a representative botanist.

THE will of the late Dr. C. J. Stillé, formerly Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, leaves the income of his property to his wife, but on her death the property will be divided equally among Yale University, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and a Philadelphia Church. The estate is valued at $150,000. The money given to Yale is to be used for undergraduate instruction in history and political science.

PROFESSOR J. MARK BALDWIN has been given a half year's leave of absence from Princeton University to see the *Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology* through the press in England. He intends to sail on September 19th and wishes all the American contributions, proofs, etc., to be in his hands in the first week of September. His London address is care Messrs. Macmillan & Co. His courses at Princeton will be in the hands of Professor H. C. Warren.

IN the July intermediate examination of the University of London, for the first time in its history, the number of candidates in science was greater than in arts. It is said that this change in the relative numbers of candidates in the two faculties is attributed to the fact that the demand for science teachers in colleges and schools is now greater than the demand for teachers of classics and mathematics, and that the remuneration of the former is better than that of the latter.

THE Trustees of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, met on August 15th, and elected the Rev. Dr. David Stanton Tappan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Portsmouth, to succeed Dr. Thompson as president of the university. Dr. Thompson was recently elected president of the Ohio State University, at Columbus. Dr. Tappan's father and grandfather were noted educational workers, and his mother was a sister of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War under Lincoln.

THE reorganization and separation of the faculties of the two Colleges, "Letters" and "Industrial," hitherto constituting the "General Faculty of the University of Nebraska," has been referred to a committee consisting of the Deans of the Colleges and the Acting Chancellor of the University, to report to the Regents at the semi-annual meeting in December. Dr. Ellery W. Davis has been appointed Chairman of the Industrial College Faculty and Acting Dean of the Industrial College.

THE resignations of two professors in the Department of Biology at the University of Chicago have been accepted, and President Harper now has the selection of their successors under advisement. Sho Watase, a Japanese professor, has accepted a special chair on Comparative Histology and Biology in the Imperial University of Japan. William Morton Wheeler, Assistant Professor of Embryology, has resigned to accept a place as Professor of Embryology at the University of Texas.

DR. AUGUST L. RIMBACH (Ph.D., Jena, 1887), of Jena, Germany, has been appointed Instructor in Vegetable Physiology and Pathology in the University of Nebraska. He was Professor of Botany and Zoölogy in the University of Cuenca, Ecuador, from 1889 to 1894, after which he spent nearly two years in botanical travel in the Andes and along the Pacific coast of tropical South America. More recently he has given his time to botanical researches in Germany. These have been chiefly physiological and ecological, and the results have appeared in numerous papers in the German botanical journals.

AN International Congress of Higher Education will be held at Paris from the 30th of July to the 4th of August, 1900. The committee of organization has decided that the following topics shall be discussed in the general sessions: (1) University extension; (2) measures for the benefit of students; (3) the education of teachers; (4) the place of the university in agricultural, industrial and commercial education; (5) the international relations of universities and their professors; (6) relations between the faculties of laws and of arts. Special sections will be formed for the discussion of: (1) Law; (2) political and social sciences; (3) geography; (4) history and philology; (5) philosophy and related sciences. Tickets of membership cost only 10 francs and may be obtained from M. Larnande at the Sorbonne, Paris.

THE Textile School at Lowell is now in its third year. It has an enrolment of over two hundred students. These are naturally, drawn largely from Lowell and other New England manufacturing towns, but the country at large is well represented and the appearance of the names of several students from the South on the list brings to mind the growing rivalry of the textile industries in that section. The equipment of the school consists of high-grade machinery with all the latest improvements, specially built to afford facilities for all kinds of experimental work and of such variety as is never found in any one textile mill. The school has now a more extensive equipment than any other existing textile school either in America or Europe. The staff of lecturers and instructors includes men from the leading scientific and art institutes of this country and Europe, and also those who have had special experience in textile school work and in the various processes of textile manufacture. The student has the option of any one of four courses, each one of which is intended to cover three years. These four regular courses are: Cotton manufacturing, wood manufacturing, designing, chemistry and dyeing. The catalogue is an artistic and interesting little publication, fully illustrating the different rooms of the school, with their equipment of machinery, and containing fifty or more

pages of text relating to the minutiæ of the several courses offered.

THE degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred in 1898 upon 224 candidates by twenty-three universities in the United States. An analysis of the statistics referring to these doctorates is given in *Science*, together with the names of those who received the degree in science, and the titles of their theses. Of the 224 degrees, 72 were in the humanities (under which are included philology, grammar, literature and philosophy), 37 were in history and economics, and 115 in the sciences. Six universities, Johns Hopkins, Columbia, Yale, Chicago, Harvard and Pennsylvania, conferred 169 degrees—more than three times as many as all the other United States universities combined. Columbia gave this year decidedly the largest number of degrees in the sciences, while Harvard is the only one of these universities in which the degrees in the humanities were more numerous than in the sciences. The distribution of students among the different sciences was as follows:—Chemistry, 32; psychology, 15; mathematics, 13; botany, 11; zoölogy, 11; physics, 7; education, 5; geology, 5; sociology, 5; palæontology, 4; astronomy, 2; mineralogy, 2; physiology, 1; bacteriology, 1; meteorology, 1. It will be noticed that chemistry leads very decidedly. While no definite conclusion can be drawn from the results, it may be noted that at Johns Hopkins more than half the scientific degrees are given in chemistry. This science also leads at Yale and Harvard. Psychology and education are especially strong at Columbia. Chicago stands first in zoology and in physiology.

EDOUARD ROD makes some very interesting remarks on American Universities in a recent article which appeared in *The North American Review*. Among other things he says that:

The universities of the United States appeared to me to be young and strong, full of life and promise—nursery gardens in which trees are growing that are already vigorous and cannot fail to bear fine fruit. Although they gather inspiration from European experience, they preserve their individuality. They bear the imprint of the originality belonging to the new race which has produced them, and which cultivates them with predilection. One of the characteristics of this race which struck me most forcibly is its taste and its respect for traditions. Not having yet any traditions of its own, by reason of its youth, it seeks to create them, and history is its help from day to day, or else it seeks to reëstablish connection with those of the Old World from which more immediate needs had almost completely separated it for a time.

It seems to me, however, that the American universities have not only an American physiognomy, but that each has its own peculiar character; each seeks its ends by means of its own choice. Strolling through the beautiful avenues of Cambridge, for example, I thought of its peaceful retreat which certain small towns in Germany offer to science, where the student is far from the turmoil of the world, where the university buildings never fail to recall to the memory the "templa serena" of the poet. In New York and Chicago, on the contrary, the universities, although isolated as far as possible, are hardly more than episodes, if I may say so, of the mælstrom of life that carries them along with it. Am I mistaken? Yet I imagine that the young men who are preparing themselves there for the work of life will become, almost of necessity, men of action, fighters; while others, who are brought up in quiet centers already possessing some consecration of age, will retain in their inmost nature the taste for more deliberate reflection, in which they will love to take refuge sometimes as in a sanctuary.

A European cannot visit the American universities without admiring the perfection of all that makes up their material equipment.

We have no idea whatever of such conveniences. We content ourselves with old buildings which have sometimes stood for several centuries, and which are restored and retouched, as well as may be, from time to time to adapt them as far as possible to the needs of the moment. When hygiene discovers that the air must be renewed, windows are put in the walls. They are built higher and flanked with wings and additions when an increase in the number of students requires. We wait until they burn down before building new ones; but they do not burn down, for they are solid. They leave much to be desired. We love them, however, for if they no longer answer present requirements, they have made us what we are. Their walls crumble, their floors are worn, and in their halls we breathe the odor of ancient things; but this odor is dear to us; we love to breathe the past which it represents, the bygone days which it has preserved. And we think, not without pride, of all the glory which has been gathered there, of the illustrious teachers who have taught in those chairs, of the great men who have sat on those age worn benches. That is no reason, however, for not marvelling at the modern equipments, so admirable in their completeness, which may be seen at New York, at Chicago, at Philadelphia, and even at universities of less importance. There is not a single detail that is not perfect. After a visit to them one seeks—even with some spirit of opposition—for something to critcise, and one finds nothing. It is too good; we have to look elsewhere if we must find fault.

I have looked, and this is what I have found. The American universities require too much of their professors. They are not alone, to be sure, in this fault; it is found in other democratic and new countries, where public instruction is organized by persons who have much good-will, but who are unable to judge of the conditions of higher culture. One must belong, to some extent, to the profession to appreciate the amount of labor represented by a well-prepared lecture, and the importance of offering to students no lectures that are not well prepared. Now, to many people the actual time required to give the lesson is all that counts; they are persuaded that when a professor is delivering his lecture he is doing the major part of his task, and if they have any authority they consider only how his work—such as they understand it—may be increased for the greater good of the students and the university. This is to me the worst of all errors; to overload the courses of a university is to work for poor results. The professors do not then give their full measure, for it is physically impossible to prepare lectures for eight or ten hours a week; and the students suffer from what is imperfect in the work of their teachers. Here, more than in any other domain, quality is of far greater importance than quantity; for university instruction aims less at imparting positive knowledge than at furnishing a good method. Hence I cannot help considering our French habits preferable in this important point. Let there be few lectures, but let each be a masterpiece whose excellence shall have no other limits than those of the professor's ability.—*North American Review.*

Amherst.

IT is said here by one of the Trustees of Amherst College that it is expected to have a public inauguration of the new President, Professor George Harris, of Andover, in October, and the 11th has been named, though not definitely fixed. The exercises will probably be public, in College Hall. The present idea is that John E. Sanford, of Taunton, chairman of the committee who had the selection of the new Presi-

dent, will make a brief address in opening, and then that President Harris will reply in a speech of half an hour or so. The deliverance of the President will be looked for with attention, as he may outline the policy which he proposes to pursue regarding the College.

It is said that the incoming Freshman Class will be a little smaller than recent classes. Under the administration of President Gates there had been a slight decline, and the uncertainty regarding a new administration is thought to be the reason for the continuance of it.

Mount Holyoke.

Mount Holyoke College is entering upon another year with fairer prospects than ever before. Two new buildings have been added to the already fine equipment, a residence hall and a gymnasium. The latter building represents all that is latest in gymnasium architecture. The faculty has been materially strengthened to meet the demands of the increased number of students and the best college work. The new appointments are as follows: Helen M. Searles, Ph.D., Latin and Comparative Philology; Eleanor Drak, Ph.D., Mathematics, both of the University of Chicago; Louise D. Wallace, B.S., recently instructor in Smith College, Zoölogy; Isabella Graves, Ph.D., of the University of Pennsylvania, English Literature; Alice M. Holmes, B.S., B.T., Biblical Department; Anna S. Thacher, B.L., French; Eleanor Parry, M.D., instructor in Physiology and resident physician. The following have been appointed as assistants: E. K. Robinson, B.A., Mathematics; Susan B. Liter, B.S., Physics; Olive Hoyt, B.S., Chemistry. A Department of Pedagogy has been established with theoretical and practical courses for Juniors and Seniors. Opportunity for practice teaching is furnished by the public schools of Holyoke. Mr. W. S. Hammond, lately a member of the Faculty of Music of Smith College, will have charge of the Music Department.

The many friends of Mount Holyoke have every reason to be satisfied with her progress.

Cornell.

For the satisfaction of an inquirer the authorities of Cornell University have just calculated "the length of time necessary for a man to take all the courses offered" at the university. It was found by count that about 548 courses are annually offered. On a fair average a good student will complete five courses in one year. It would therefore be possible for him in one hundred and ten years to take all the courses which were offered when he was a freshman. But only the elementary courses are repeated from year to year. The more advanced courses are varied, as, for instance, a course in Shakespere may this year be given instead of one in Chaucer as last year. Quite half the courses offered each year are new. Consequently, each year a student stayed, fifty-five years more of life would be demanded to enable him to catch up with his opportunities. At the end of the one hundred and ten years necessary to take all courses offered when he was a freshman, he would find it necessary to study 6,050 years more to cover the courses missed in the meantime, and he would probably not care to continue his studies beyond that.—*Evening Post.*

Lehigh.

During the summer a number of changes have taken place in the teaching force of the Department of Classics at Lehigh University. Dr. Hyde has resigned the Chair of Latin to become Dean of Ursinus College, while Professor Robinson will vacate the Chair of Greek to became head of the Department of Latin at the Lawrenceville School.

These vacancies will be filled by Professor Robert W. Blake in Latin and Pro-

fessor Charles J. Goodwin in the Department of Greek. Professor Blake is a graduate of Princeton University, where he won the classical fellowship in 1887. He was a teacher of Greek at Princeton for several years, until he took the Chair of the Latin language and literature at Washington and Jefferson College. Professor has spent some time in study at the Universities of Leipsic and Erlangen, in Germany.

Professor Goodwin was graduated with high honors at Bowdoin College, and was awarded a graduate scholarship in Greek at Johns Hopkins University, where he received the degree of Ph.D. Later he studied in Berlin.

Georgetown.

THE new appointments to the faculty of Georgetown University are as follows: The Rev. J. B. Becker, S. J., Minister; the Rev. J. P. Fagan, S.J., Vice-President and Prefect of Studies; the Rev. T. J. Cryan, C. J., Prefect of Discipline; the Rev. E. I. Dewitt, S. J., Professor of Metaphysics in Graduate School; the Rev. R. I. Holaind, S.J., Professor of Ethics in Graduate School; the Rev. J. M. Prendergast, S.J., Professor of German Literature in Graduate School; Rev. T. J. Shealy, S. J., Professor of Junior Class; the Rev. E. Burke, Professor of Oriental Languages in Graduate School; the Rev. William M. McDonough, S. J., Professor of Freshman Class; the Rev. E. McTammany, S. J., Treasurer.

The new instructors are: C. W. Lyons, S. J., R. A. Flemming, S. J., J. W. Sweeneo, S. J., E. T. Farrell, S. J., J. C. Geale, S. J., J. J. Carlin, S. J.

The new porches which are being added to the main college building are nearing completion, and will add greatly to the appearance of the College.

During the summer vacation the Dahlgren Chapel of the Sacred Heart has been undergoing interior decoration. The designs are rich and effective.

The following changes of appointment of Brooklyn men belonging to the Society of Jesus have been made: T. F. Graham, S. J., and John Corbett, S. J., have been transferred from Georgetown to Woodstock College, Maryland, and to Fordham College, New York, respectively. J. C. Geale, S. J., and Edward T. Farrell, S.J., have been added to the faculty of Georgetown. Henry J. Lyons, S. J., remains at Georgetown College.

Trinity.

GROUND has been broken for the new $50,000 Hall of Natural History at Trinity College. The building will occupy a site on the southern portion of the campus, in line with the Hall of Science. It will have a frontage to the north of 122 feet and a width of 72 feet, and will be three stories high above an ample basement. The materials used in construction will be common brick, moulded brick, and sandstone for finish.

The museum occupies three floors, the two upper ones having a area each of over 4650 square feet, the first floor being connected with the second by an iron staircase, and a large floor-well forming a feature in the construction of the second floor. The museum has a fine southern exposure throughout, and is adequately lighted. From the entrance hall on the right a door leads to the biological laboratory.

A professor's study, with connecting private laboratory and outside entrance, is planned adjoining the laboratories. The first floor further provides a large lecture-room, well lighted, a library, and room for working collections. The second floor contains the botanical laboratory and private laboratories, as well as laboratories for advanceed work and library, the museum occupying a large proportion of the floor on this story. The third floor is devoted to the Department of Zoölogy, a preparation room, and studies for post-graduate course, and an area similar to

that on the second floor is devoted to the museum.

In the basement provision is made for the Department of Geology and Mineralogy. A receiving-room and an aquarium and cold storage room are planned in the basement, and also a large unassigned room, toilets, fan-room, heating-chamber, etc. Steam heat will be introduced from an outside plant, and the building throughout will be equipped with a thorough system of heating and ventilation, and with both gas and electric lights.—*Evening Post.*

Nebraska.

ON the morning of Commencement day the press dispatches announced that Chancellor MacLean had been elected President of the University of Iowa. This was a surprise to the general University public, who had not known that members of the Iowa Board of Regents had visited Lincoln, and waited upon the Chancellor with reference to the position. Chancellor MacLean had given these gentlemen no encouragement, and signified nothing in acknowledging the election concerning his final answer. After the press of the week's business was dispatched, he spent some days examining into the condition and resources of the University of Iowa, and came home to deliberate and make up his decision. This was by no means an easy matter. Nebraska almost as a unit clamored for his remaining. In the four years of his service he had made himself, by his indefatigable visits to almost every county and considerable school community, well known to every citizen of prominence, and had especially endeared himself to the school men. The whole State looked upon him as its educational leader, and the temptation was strong to spend his life in the public work that he had so excellently organized. But the need of similar work in the field that was calling him, and the inner possibilities of an institution of high grade in one of the best states in the Union, moved the decision to leave Nebraska. The Faculties of the various colleges united in a petitionary communication, warmly commending his services, and urging him to remain in the work with them.

On the resignation of Chancellor MacLean, the position of Acting-Chancellor was tendered to Professor L. A. Sherman, Dean of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, but on account of heavy departmental and other duties it was declined. Dean Charles E. Bessey, of the Industrial College, was then appointed to the office.

Clark F. Ansley, Professor of English Language, resigned his chair at the July meeting of the Board; it being his purpose to engage in the practice of law. The control of this side of the English work was assigned to the Professor of English Literature, and the department of English Language was abolished. G. W. A. Luckey, Professor of Pedagogy, has received a year's leave of absence. Dr. Samuel Avery, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry, has resigned to take charge of the same subject in the University of Idaho.

Columbian.

AT a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., an ordinance was adopted looking to the establishment and maintenance of the School of Comparative Jurisprudence and Diplomacy upon a broad basis, and to securing for students the best possible education in international law, diplomacy, finance, political science, and upon social and economic questions, to the end that they may become counsel and advisers upon questions of international law and fitted for the public service of the United States. To secure these ends it was considered desirable to have the coöperation in the conduct of the School of men of learning, high official position and experience. It was therefore

ordained that there should be created a Board of Visitors, consisting of nine members, to visit, inspect and make an annual report upon the conduct and work of the School, and from time to time to recommend to the Board of Trustees of the University, such increase in the scope of the work, and changes or improvement in the methods and subjects of study to be pursued, and additions to the facilities which in the estimation of the Board of Visitors, may be necessary or desirable for the greater development and efficiency of the School. The Board are also to examine the investments and application of all special contributions and trust funds given to the Board of Trustees for the benefit and maintenance of the School.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury are to be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Visitors, and the remaining six members are to be elected by the Board of Trustees upon the nomination of the Faculty.

The Board of Visitors are to make an annual report upon the School.

Mr. John Hay, Secretary of State and Mr. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, have already signified their willingness to serve upon this Board, and the other members will be chosen in October.

Charles W. Needham, the Dean of the School, has been spending the summer with his family in Europe. He expects to secure the services of some of the prominent lawyers of England and France to give special series of lectures on the Jurisprudence of their own countries.

Professor David J. Brewer of the Supreme Court is also in Paris engaged upon the Venezuelan Arbitration Board. In his lectures on International Law before the School, Justice Brewer has strongly advocated the plan of a Permanent Board of Arbitration, such as has recently been adopted by the Peace Congress at the Hague, and he feels gratified that his plan has been adopted in some form.

Indiana.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY has granted fewer leaves of absence than in five years past. With but few other changes, the corps of instruction remains unusually stable. Two members of our faculty go to Stanford, where they have spent the past year on leave. Mr. J. F. Newsom, Assistant Professor of Geology, accepts an appointment as Associate Professor of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr. Frank A. Fetter, Professor of Economics and Social Science, takes a similar position there. His successor here is Dr. U. G. Weatherly, hitherto Associate Professor of Modern European History. Professor Weatherly took his doctor's degree at Cornell in 1894, after a year spent abroad as President White's Traveling Fellow in Modern History, and has been connected with Indiana University since 1895. This summer he has been at work in European libraries, but he will return to do graduate work at Columbia this year. During his absence, the department will, as during the past year, be in charge of Dr. E. L. Bogart. Mr. W. A. Rawles, who has been absent on leave at Columbia for one year, returns as Assistant Professor of History. Mr. John M. Clapp, an Amherst graduate of 1890, since then in charge of the department of oratory in Illinois College, has been called here as Assistant Professor of English; his work will be very largely in the line of public speaking, in which he has scored many successes and in which Indiana University has of late years not shone. Associate Professor E. E. Griffith, of the Department of English, will spend the year in the west on account of his health. Assistant Professor J. H. Howard, of the Department of Latin, returns to his post after a year's leave at Stanford. Mr. F. J. Fairbank, Tutor in Latin, and Mr. Harry Scott, teacher of Latin in the Jacksonville (Ill.) High

School, will exchange places for the ensuing year. Dr. J. B. Faught, Instructor in Mathematics, returns from a year's leave at Pennsylvania, where he recently took his degree, and Instructor U. S. Hanna, of the same department, goes to Pennsylvania on a year's leave. Mr. Roy H. Perring, Instructor in German, has gone to Leipsic to study; his place will be supplied by Mr. Philipp Seiberth, Tutor in German, who has been doing graduate work here for two years past. Mr. L. M. Hiatt, of the Schubert Quartette, is the new Director of Music, vice Mr. C. Norman Hassler, resigned.

The attendance last year was the largest in the history of the institution; every county in the state was represented. This, in view of the concerted attack on the state schools, begun three years ago, is at least hopeful. This "irrepressible conflict" in the educational life of our western states was, so far as Indiana is concerned, fought out in the last legislature. Such at any rate is the belief of careful observers.

Harvard.

By a vote of the corporation of Harvard University last spring a definite system was established in regard to retiring allowances for teachers in the University who are sixty years of age or over, and who have served the University in the capacity of "assistant professor and higher appointments for twenty years." Previous to this time, in a few ceses and by a special vote of the Corporation, retiring allowance has been granted. But now it is a fixed system to make it possible for every teacher in Harvard University to retire on an allowance after a suitably long period of service. The amount allowed is not less than twenty-sixtieths of the salary drawn during the last year of activity, with an addition of one sixtieth for each year of service up to forty sixtieths. That is to say, one who has taught in the University for thirty years, after he has attained the rank of assistant professor, may retire at the end of thirty years on one-half his salary. The Corporation retains the right to make special provision for men called to the University late in life, and to enforce the resignation on the retiring allowance when it deems such to be in the best interests of the University. This seems a kindly, grateful and just way, both from the standpoint of the University and the man, of dealing with men "who cling to their livelihood after their teaching has become perfunctory."

Now that the long discussion of five years in regard to the revision of the admission requirements to the College is over and that question has been settled in favor of the new system, it is the Medical School which is agitating most thoroughgoing reforms in regard to its method of instruction. Both faculty and students in the Medical School are concerned in the new scheme. The students last spring sent a committee from their body to visit the other leading eastern medical schools and study the methods of instruction in them. The student body has in mind more practice in the laboratory and in clinics than the Medical School now affords. The Medical Faculty on its side has a committee which has conferred with the student committee. Not only is the practical side of Human medicine to receive a great stimulus at Harvard, but the establishment of the new school of comparative medicines shows that increased attention is to be given to the medical study of other animals. The Corporation has already voted some funds for the support of the new school, and has created at least one new chair for its advancement.

The new Randall Dining Hall will be open to the former Foxcroft Club with the opening of the University. The new house for promotion of religious intercourse among students as well as general University fellowship—the Philips Brooks House—has already been handed over to

the University by the builders. The high price of building materials has postponed the construction of the contemplated building to be erected on Oxford street and to be occupied by the Engineering Department of the Lawrence Scientific School.

Johns Hopkins.

DR. ADOLPH RAMBEAU, Associate Professor of Romance Languages in the Johns Hopkins University since 1894, left Baltimore Sept. 18th for Boston, where he has been appointed Professor of Romance Languages and Literature in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Drs. C. Carroll Warden and George C. Keidel are associates in Romance Languages, and Dr. Rambeau's successor may be selected from them.

The resignations of the members of the physical department, which take effect before the trustees' meeting are those of Dr. Louis Duncan, Associate Professor of Electricity, and Dr. Charles Lane Poor, Associate Professor of Astronomy. Others in the physical department who will retire this year are Dr. W. J. A. Bliss, Associate in Physics; Messrs. Hermann S. Hering, M.E., Associate in Electrical Engineering; Herbert G. Geer, M.E., Associate in Mechanical Engineering, and Dr. C. W. Waidner, Assistant in Physics.

William M. Mackdermott, the new Instructor in Athletics, began his office on Friday last. His position is a new one, and was created last spring by the Board of Trustees at the urgent request of the students for some man who might give direction to their athletic efforts, superintending general business affairs as well as the actual practice.

The plans for a Johns Hopkins Club, which were fully outlined in the *Evening Post* at the time they were proposed, have had the most gratifying reception. Nearly every alumnus resident in the city and nearly all the graduate students in the University have enrolled themselves in the membership list and the committee in charge of arrangements expects to have quarters ready for the club by the middle of October.

Since the University closed in June, a large number of Johns Hopkins men have been appointed to important teaching positions in other schools. On the list exclusive of those mentioned during the early summer are: John William Basore of Broadway, Va., Fellow in Latin, Johns Hopkins University, '98, and Ph.D., '99, to be Professor of Latin in Hampden Sidney College; Charles Albert Savage of Baltimore, A.B., Johns Hopkins University, '95, and Ph.D., '99, to be Instructor in Latin in the University of Minnesota; William Alexander Eckels of Carlisle, Pa., Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, '98, to be Professor of Latin and Greek in Miami University; Waverly Bayard Daniel, Ph. D., Johns Hopkins University, '99, to be Assistant Professor of Latin in Wake Forest College; James Curry Winston, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, '99, to be Adjunct Professor of Science in Hampden Sidney College; Leonidas Chalmers Glenn, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, '99, to be Professor of Geology in the South Carolina College; Frederick Albert Saunders, Fellow, Johns Hopkins University, '98, and Ph.D., '99, to be Instructor in Physics in Haverford College; William Kurrelmeyer, A.B., Johns Hopkins University, '96, Fellow, '98, and Ph.D., '98, to be Professor of Modern Languages in Franklin and Marshall College.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Vassar.

QUITE a number of changes have been made in the Faculty for the coming year. Frank R. Lillie has been elected Professor of Biology. Mr. Lillie graduated from Toronto in 1891 and took his Doctor's Degree at the University of Chicago in 1894. He was Fellow in Zoology both at Clark University and at Chicago and for the last five years

has been Instructor in Zoology at the University of Michigan. He has also been Instructor in Embryology at the Marine Laboratory at Wood's Hall.

A generous sum has been promised for a new Biological Laboratory, which it is hoped will be ready for use next year.

Rev. Wm. Bancroft Hill (A.B., Harvard, '79), of Poughkeepsie, will be the Instructor in Bible. Two new courses in the study of the Bible have been offered as regular College electives for the coming year, and are quite independent of the usual courses of lectures on the Bible delivered before the College on Sunday evenings.

The new Instructors in the English Department are Elizabeth K. Adams, A.B., Vassar, '93, and Florence Keys, A.B., Toronto. Miss Keys has held Fellowships in Greek and English at Bryn Mawr, and has also studied at Oxford and Berlin; Miss Adams has been teaching since graduation at Kemper Hall.

The new Instructors in Greek are May Louise Nichols, A.B., Smith, '88, and Elizabeth H. Palmer, A.B., Wellesley, '87. Miss Nichols has studied at Radcliffe and for the last two years has been a Fellow of the American School at Athens, holding the Agnes Hoppin Fellowship in 1898–9. Miss Palmer has been studying at Yale University for the past two years.

Charlotte M. Reinecke is the new Instructor in German and is a graduate of the Royal Seminary for Teachers in Berlin. She has studied in Paris and at Radcliffe.

Winifred J. Robinson, B.S., University of Michigan, '99, will be Instructor in Biology. She is a graduate of the Michigan State Normal College and has taught in and been Principal of public schools in Michigan.

Helen M. Slade, A.B., Vassar, '94, will be Instructor in Mathematics.

Caroline E. Furness, A.B., Vassar, '91, after a year's absence, returns to her position of Assistant in the Observatory. Miss Furness took her Doctor's degree at Columbia last June.

In the Department of Chemistry, Lilly G. Kollock, A.B., Woman's College, Baltimore, '95, Ph.D., N. of P., '99, comes as Assistant, and Julia F. Wicker, A.B., Vassar, '99 as Assistant in the Laboratory.

Ella McCaleb, A.B., Vassar, '78, who has been the Secretary of the College since 1885, has been made a member of the Faculty with the rank of Associate Professor, and Lucy A. Fitch, A.B., Vassar, '94, has been appointed Assistant Secretary.

Emilie G. Stevenson, a graduate of Dr. Sargent's School in Cambridge and lately the Director of the Gymnasium at Rockford College comes as Assistant in the Gymnasium.

University of Minnesota.

THE three months of summer quiet have known no other interruption than the holding of the so called summer school during the first four weeks of August. The summer school of the University proper, which coalesces with several county institutes to form a large and vigorous training school for teachers, attained this year, in spite of provisions for the stricter limitation of the work to those who were teachers in fact or intention, a number not much short of four hundred students; the total or conjoint attendance was about one thousand. The classes in the University section are commonly taught by members of the faculty, and the course is diversified with conferences and lectures, among which a series of talks by Dr. Burton on modern English writers, was especially meritorious and popular.

The reassembling of the faculty and students on September 12th, ushered in a year of exceptional promise. The Freshman's class is the largest yet received, and the total number of students, which has hitherto scarcely exceeded 2900, is ex-

pected to reach or pass 3000. New buildings and enlarged facilities have been provided for to meet the growing pressure of the constantly enlarging membership.

A change of requirements in the English curriculum marks another step in the substitution of elective for compulsory studies, and indicates the growth of a reaction against the feeling which accentuates and exalts Old English. Some years ago Old English was the core of the work in English literature; philology was in the ascendant, and appreciative criticism had little place. The material out of which the young Minnesotans are fashioned, however, is hardly *porous* to Old English, and certain very obvious and very serious defects in their knowledge of the modern language, suggested the fitness of removing Old English from the list of Freshman requisitions and granting to the students concerned the option of rhetorical training. The acceptance of this measure involves the transfer of not a few students from the Department of Literature to that of Rhetoric.

The departure of Dr. Wells and the arrival of Dr. White have occasioned a few changes in the department of history. New graduate work in the English Constitution and other lines is introduced, and the head of the department, Dr. W. L. West, devotes himself entirely to American history.

The second annual report of Dr. L. J. Cooke, the director of the gymnasium, is full of careful statistics which show a gratifying advance in a form of work in which, up to a very recent date, the University had been greatly, in fact totally, deficient. Gymnasium work is now required of freshmen in the second and third terms; six hundred students avail themselves of its benefits; and seventy-six per cent. of these report that the exercise has improved their health. Dr. Cooke is expected to take charge of all outdoor and indoor sports at the University this year, and will act as trainer of the football team.

It has been decided by the faculty that the University shall take a public part in the reception of the thirteenth Minnesota, recently arrived in San Francisco, and expected shortly in the state. The deaths of four of her sons and the loyal service of others have given the University a peculiar title to participate in the memories and rejoicings which will honor that occasion.

Cornell.

THE scope of the University's work was this year extended by the establisment of a Summer Session, held during the months of July and August. Hitherto, the summer courses have been conducted by volunteers from the faculty and from the corps of instructors and assistants. This system is now displaced, and, hereafter, all professors and instructors employed during the Summer Session will be regularly appointed and paid by the University. A survey of the summer schedule shows that a larger proportion of courses than usual have been given by the full professors.

The total registration in the Summer Session was 423; 254 being women, 169 men students. Of this number 60 belonged to the regular University classes; 25 were Cornell graduates, and 130 were graduates of other institutions. The total number of teachers in attendance was 344.

The great attraction proved to be the course in Nature Study, which was open to New York State teachers without tuition fees. This was made possible by appropriations from a State fund provided for the extension of agricultural knowledge. Arrangements had been made for 100 students in this course, but more than twice that number applied for admittance and 120 were finally allowed to register.

All indications for the coming year point to a large registration. The demand for the University Register of 1898–99 has been so great that the supply is exhausted, and the Registrar has been compelled to

request all those who no longer need their copies to return them to his office.

The most important event of the opening year will be the return of President Schurman, who has been absent since last winter upon the Phillipine Commission. He has lately accepted an appointment upon the New York State delegation to the Trust Conference at Chicago, but it is expected that he will resume his duties here early in the fall term.

The loss of Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, who had become President of the University of California, is a matter of much regret to his colleagues and to all students who have ever come in contact with him. Professor Wheeler come to Cornell in 1887 as Professor of Comparative Philology; in 1888 he was also made Professor of Greek, and for several years past he has been at the head of the Greek Department. Although dis tinguished as a scholar, he has still found time to show his ability in many fields of activity. He has been an ardent promoter of all college interests, especially of athletics, but has also taken an active part in municipal affairs. Perhaps the best indication of his popularity with all classes was his election as foreman of one of the town fire companies, which is largely composed of young Irishmen.

Several changes in the faculty have been announced: Dr. G. P. Bristol has been made head of the Greek Department, and Dr. G. P. Chase comes from the Lawrenceville School as Professor of Comparative Philology; in the Sage School of Philosophy Dr. E. B. McGilvary, of the University of California, succeeds Dr. Seth in the Chair of Ethics, while Professor A. Fairbanks takes the work of Dr. W. A. Hammond, who is spending his sabbatical year in Europe; in Economics, Professor H. H. Powers, of Leland Stanford, has charge of the courses of Dr. W. F. Willcox, whose sabbatical year is to be spent in work in the United States Census Bureau; Professor Gilford, of Princeton, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Forestry; Dr. J. Ewing, of the Roosevelt Hospital, has been appointed Professor of Pathology in the Medical College, and Dr. F. Kingsbury, Instructor in Histology and Embryology, has been advanced to Assistant Professor. Professor L. M. Dennis and Assistant Professor Wm. Strunk who have been spending the past year in European study, have returned and will conduct their regular courses this year.

The first year's work in Cornell's hydraulic Laboratory has been marked by the completion of an important investigation for the United States Deep Waterway Commission of the flow of water over dams of various contours. The resulting information, it is said, enabled the Commission to reduce their estimate for a ship canal from the Lakes to the Atlantic by $10,000 000 in a single item, the feeder on the Rome summit.

YALE UNIVERSITY will begin its 199th year in a few days.

Yale. Aside from the new era which President Hadley has inaugurated, the college starts the coming year to prepare for its gala celebration in 1901, when the bi-centennial will be observed. The preparation for the formal exercises of that celebration will, of course, not require many months. But the scheme of ex-President Timothy Dwight for raising $3,000,000 for the erection of new buildings to be completed by the time of the bi centennial is being pushed, and in a few months ground will be broken for a series of new buildings at Yale which will represent an increase of the wealth of the University by about one third. The bi-centennial committee will submit a report in a few weeks. The exact amount of money raised for the bi-centennial is not yet known, but it is believed that the sum is over a million, exclusive of provisional pledges.

The incoming class, in at least the academic and scientific departments, will be smaller than usual. In the law and medical departments the registration is brisk, and there will probably be a slight gain over all previous attendance records, although the exact numbers cannot be secured yet, as the fall term does not open till October in these departments. The figures for the Academic and Scientific Departments follow:

	Finals.	Preliminaries.
September, 1898.....	596	523
September, 1899.....	542	505

It is expected that perhaps twenty more applicants will try for admission this fall at the September examinations, bringing the total number of members of the entering classes up to about 555.

A public meeting was held in the Acton Library August 18th to consider the feasibility of erecting some memorial upon the site of the first building of the Collegiate School which afterwards became Yale College. The act chartering the institution was passed in the autumn of 1701. The school itself was organized later in the same year. In 1702 Nathaniel Lynde offered a house and lot for the use of the college so long as it should remain in Saybrook, and the first fifteen commencements were held here. Of the fifty six graduates at these commencements, ten belonged to Saybrook families, and many of their descendants have been prominent in the life of the town.

The site of this building is approximately, if not exactly known, a very trustworthy tradition locating it double the width of the building from the west line of the old cemetery at the point. Early maps of the settlement at the Point confirm the tradition.

Considerable interest was manifested at the meeting and it was the unanimous opinion of those present that something should be done to mark a spot of such historical importance, and that this memorial should be dedicated, if possible, in conjunction with the bi-centennial celebration of Yale in the autumn of 1901. Professor Samuel Hart was appointed chairman of a committee to take the matter into further consideration.—[Old Saybrook (Conn.) Correspondence *Hartford Courant.*]

The last thirty years have shown great results brought about by the right men placed at the heads of departments and universities. Harvard selected a comparatively young man as President, and Eliot has not only shown himself the great educator of the time, but has brought his University forward with steady strides, and made its influence felt all over the country. Then followed Columbia, with Low, and the gratifying results are known to all. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins, and MacCracken, of New York University, both illustrate what personal force at the head of an institution can do. Yale now takes the same step, and it is confidently believed that in selecting Hadley she has recognized, and fully met the same demand. One of President Eliot's early steps was the selection of Professor Langsdell as Dean of their Law School, leaving in his hands the duty of making the school what it should be. The consequence is that Harvard's Law Department has steadily advanced, On the retirement of Langdell, Ames was on the spot ready to make an ideal head of this faculty. President Low, soon after his inauguration, was instrumental in the selection of Professor Keener as Dean for the Columbia Law School, and this selection has eminently justified itself.—[From an address by Dean Ashley, of the New York University, to the American Social Science Association.]

University of Michigan.

THE last session of the State Legislature raised the tax for the support of the University from one-sixth to one-fourth of a mill of each dollar of assessed valuation, thus increasing the annual in-

come by a little over $92,000. The income from the State, at current rates of endowments, now represents an endowment of about $8,000,000. The income from students' fees is about $185,000. The educational value of this income of the University is about one-third greater than it would be if the Institution were located in a large city, because the inexpensiveness of living makes it possible to keep the expenses of administration relatively low.

Several changes have taken place in the personnel of the various departments. In the Latin department Professor Joseph H. Drake returned in September from his sojourn abroad, where he has been pursuing a line of research in the history of the Empire and certain texts relating thereto. Mr. James E. Church, who has been acting Assistant Professor of Latin, has gone to Munich for the next year. Dr. Walter Dennison goes to Oberlin as Associate Professor of Latin, and his place is taken by Dr. H. A. Sanders, who was on the staff in 1893–95. Dr. John E. Granrud, who has been instructor in Latin the past year, goes to the Latin department of the University of Minnesota.

Several well-deserved promotions have been recently made. Among them are Dr. B. P. Bourland to be Assistant Professor of French; Mr. E. W. Dow to be Assistant Professor of History; Dr. C. H. Cooley to be Assistant Professor of Psychology; Dr. E. H. Mensel to be Assistant Professor of German; Dr. A. S. Worthin to be Assistant Professor of Pathology; Dr. J. O. Reed to be Junior Professor of Physics; Dr. A. H. Lloyd to be Junior Professor of Psychology; and Dr. G. C. Huber to be Junior Professor of Surgery.

The German department has experienced a most serious loss in the death of Professor George A. Hench, who died as the result of a fall from a bicycle while riding in New Hampshire. He was a sound philologian, a conscientious teacher, and as a colleague had the respect and esteem of all his associates. In his brief experience as head of the German Department, after Professor Calvin Thomas left the University, he showed also administrative capacity of a high order.

The University hospitals are so crowded that it is absolutely necessary to add to the existing facilities for the care of patients. The city of Ann Arbor has just presented the University with a spacious and beautiful plot near the campus, which will be used as a site for a new Homœpathic Hospital. Among other new buildings projected is a large biological laboratory.

Professor Martin L. D'Ooge, of the Greek Department, has leave of absence for next year, and will spend the whole of the winter and most of the spring in Greece. During his absence his work will be taken by Mr. Herbert F. DeCou, formerly Instructor in Greek in the University. Since 1894, Mr. DeCou has been connected with the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, engaged in cleaning and identifying the bronzes that were found by the Americans in their excavations upon the site of the ancient Argive Heraeum.

For several years a special effort has been made by members of the law and medical faculties to induce students to finish the prescribed literary course before entering upon their professional studies. To this end combined courses have been devised, by which prospective lawyers or physicians are enabled to elect subjects common to the two departments in which they pursue work. The whole course of study is thus more intelligibly planned, and much time is saved. The calender for 1898–99 show that of the 418 students in the medical department about 24 per cent. had literary degrees; of the 738 law students over 15 per cent. had completed a preliminary literary course.

The percentage of women in attendance

at the University of Michigan shows a slight increase, but not large when compared with the whole number of students. During the last academic year, 673 women were enrolled, or 22 per cent. of the total registration, 453 being registered in the literary department. The only department, which has at present no women students, is the engineering. Ten women, including one full professor, are members of the university faculty.

Just before the close of the college year, the announcement was made of the establishment of a new literary society, Gamma Delta Nu, with nine charter members.

Three young men, hailing from Porto Rico, will pursue work in the University this year, two in chemistry and one in law.

Professor George Hempl has been appointed Editorial Critic of the Department of Pronunciation and Germanic Etymology in the large *Dictionary of the English Language*, in course of preparation by the Lippincotts.

At the commencement exercises in June, the members of the medical faculty inaugurated a commendable plan for the purpose of illustrating the work and resources of the department. This consisted in opening the laboratories to the public, and in giving semi-popular lectures and demonstrations. Clinics were given in ophthalmology, surgery, gynæcology, and in skin and nervous diseases.

A very infrequent and difficult surgical operation was performed in May at the University hospital, in the case of a woman suffering from cancerous stomach. The operation consisted in cutting away the lower, affected half of the stomach, and joining the small intestine, which had thus been severed, to the upper sound portion of the organ. The patient suffered no ill effects from the use of the knife, has in fact entirely recovered, and is able to retain and digest light, nutritious food. The operation was performed by Dr. Nancrede, Professor of Surgery.

Professor Francis W. Kelsey, who is a member of the managing committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome, was recently appointed professor of Latin at the school for the year 1900–1901.

The diploma school system, by which graduates of accredited schools are admitted, without examination, to the University as candidates for a degree, was first inaugurated at Michigan in 1870. Since that time the system has developed and the number of diploma schools increased to such an extent, that it is no longer considered practicable for professors to devote the large amount of time they have been required to heretofore, in examining the approved schools. A university inspector has therefore been appointed. Mr. Myron W. Whitney, the new appointee, formerly principal of schools at Saginaw, Michigan, enters upon his duties this fall, and in addition to the work of inspecting, will offer courses in the pedagogical department. The number of schools upon the accredited list in 1897–98 was 190.

California.

THE election, last June, of Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler to the Presidency of the University of California was undoubtedly the wisest and happiest move that the Regents could have made. Fortunately for Professor Wheeler, the Board of Regents gave him at the same meeting, a practical illustration of one way in which the usefulness of Presidents in the past has been crippled—by the interference of individual Regents with academic affairs for purely personal ends. The newspaper reports of the meeting showed that in spite of the protest of the Head of the Department concerned, and of all other Heads of Departments, as well as of President Kellogg, a subordinate officer of instruction had been promoted to an associate professorship, at the instance of one of the Regents who, emphasizing his kin-

ship with the instructor as a reason for his interest, had solicited the promotion as a favor to himself.

Of this occurrence Professor Wheeler learned in time to assume an attitude which it is to be hoped he will be able to maintain. "In a letter to the Regents he set forth in plain terms the powers which he desired as President, and without which, he allowed the Regents to understand, it would be hardly worth his while to go to Berkeley. It was a strong letter from a strong man who knows what he wants, and who has no hesitation in stating his position.

Dr. Wheeler insisted on three main points. First, that all communications between the faculty and the Regents must be through the President; second, that the President alone shall have the initiative power to make changes in the personnel and salaries of the faculty; third, that when a matter of administration suggested by the President shall have been indorsed by a majority of the Regents, the minority of the board shall also give the President loyal support in carrying out the plans adopted. Dr. Wheeler referred incidentally to the recent case in which an instructor had been promoted despite the opposition of his immediate superior. It was intimated that such action was subversive of good discipline and of that harmony which should be maintained in the faculty."—(San Francisco *Examiner*, July 2d.)

After some indignant remonstrance on the part of the instructor's relative in the Board of Regents, and a few weeks' delay, it was decided to adopt the principles enunciated in Mr. Wheeler's letter as the policy of the Board. Such, to be sure, had been the nominal policy of the Board in accordance with one of its own regulations, since 1892; but it is just as well for President Wheeler that the profession should be made public and emphatic. President Wheeler brings to his new position scholarship, long experience as a Professor, repute as administrative officer, personal charm and dignity, and the goodwill of students and colleagues, former and to come. The step that he has already taken in the assertion of academic independence and presidential prerogative has carried him far in the esteem of the Faculty and the Alumni of the University of California, and of those members of the governing body who have consistently sought the welfare of the institution.

Interest at present centers in the Phebe Hearst Architectural Competition. At the first *concours* in Antwerp, about a year ago, over one hundred plans were submitted by architects from all over the world, for the new buildings of the university. From these the jury of award selected eleven. The successful architects were given free conveyance to California for the purpose of examining the site of the University and perfecting their designs. Last week the architect judges, M. Pascal, of Paris, M. Wallot, of Dresden, Mr. Belcher, of London and Mr. Cooke, of New York, assisted by Regent Reinstein, representing the University of California, met in San Francisco, examined the final plans and awarded the first prize of $10,000 to Monsieur E. Bénard, of Paris. The second prize fell to Messrs. Howells, Stokes and Hornbostel, of New York. The grandeur of Bénard's plans is beyond exaggeration. The dignity, classic grace, and adaptation of the proposed buildings to the site, at once suggests the familiar "restorations" of the Acropolis at Athens. If ever completed, the new home of the University will be altogether the most wonderful architectural display in the world. If never completed, the ideal will not have been vain.

The American architects took as their central feature the dormitories or the library. M. Bénard has chosen for his central idea the provision for the physical development of the student. Whether his

judgment is sound rests with future generations to decide. His gymnasium is altogether his most magnificent feature. "It is splendid as a Roman temple, long and sweeping, with a collonade of Ionic pillars, to be carried out in nothing less than marble. Flights of steps treated ornamentally lead up to this building. In front of the gymnasium and on the two ends rise the tiers of seats of the tribunes, before which the races shall be run here and feats of strength performed. The interior of this building, shown in another plan, is not less beautiful than the exterior. There is a central court with a loft dome, frescoes and marbles. On either side stretch the special gymnasia, one for women and one for men. Near by, and convenient for tired and hungry students, are the dormitories and dining rooms. Three streets lead directly to the tribunes and the gymnasium, and any crowd can be readily and quickly handled.

"The Gymnasia and Tribunes are to the south of the main group of buildings at a place where the level ground lends itself to athletic sports. Beginning at the lower end of the grounds, nearest the railway station, where the botanical gardens now are, the buildings easiest of approach are those in which the public is most directly interested. First comes Fine Arts square, a noble, open space, with the Academy of Music at one side and the larger auditorium at the other. Next is the University Museum, then the School of Fine Arts and the smaller auditorium. As the grounds widen more buildings stand in line, the next tier containing the Civil Engineering building, the Library, the Administration building and the College of Mines. Next are the Agricultural Experiment Gardens and a great building devoted in different wings to ancient and modern languages, jurisprudence, pedagogy and philosophy, history and political economy. Wherever there is space dormitories are placed, so that students may live near the colleges in which they are most engaged, a convenience not thought of in other plans. The military department has a building of its own, and there are homes for chemistry, mechanical engineering and physics. The infirmary is a detached building on the higher ground, and at the other side of the grounds a round pavilion is marked off for a summer restaurant. Where the slope of the hill becomes steep the Natural History buildings stand, and above all are the observatories, their white and rounded domes looking down on the scene of all this beauty."

It is understood that Mrs. Hearst will at once proceed to the erection of the new College of Mining, and that she intends during her lifetime to see the plans well on their way toward realization. The Legislature has already voted a handsome income to be devoted annually for the next ten years to building purposes. It is expected that the pride and generosity of Californians will do the rest.

Notes and Announcements.*

A. C. McCLURG & Co., Chicago, announce a new volume by Mrs. Latimer, *Judea, from Cyrus to Titus.*

MISS LILLIAN WHITING'S *Kate Field: a Record* is on the point of being issued by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

JAMES T. WHITE & Co. announce *Our Three Admirals: Farragut, Porter and Dewey*, by James E. Homans.

PROFESSOR STANLEY LANE POOLE'S new book *A Life of Bábas*, the first Moghul

* Publishers are requested to note that all literary announcements should be in the editor's hands not later than the 16th of the month. The subscription list of BOOK REVIEWS is one of 10,000 names. It circulates chiefly among the educational and professional classes and members of the book trade.

Emperor of India, is coming out this month.

A new and cheaper edition of Justin McCarthy's *Life of William Ewart Gladstone* will be published this month by The Macmillan Company.

HENRY HOLT & CO. will soon publish *The Life of Dean Liddell*, by Henry L. Thrompson, Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, with illustrations, some after the Dean's own drawings.

VICTOR HUGO'S Memoirs, translated by John W. Harding, will be published in this country by G. W. Dillingham Co., who also announce *The Funny side of Politics*, by George S. Hilton.

MESSRS. WILEY & SONS, New York, announce a work entitled *Statistical Methods with special references to Biological Variation*, by Dr. C. B. Davenport, of Harvard University.

A NEW novel of New York life, by Eleanor Stuart, is to be published by D. Appleton and Company. The title is *Averages*, and the story is said to be one of exceptional brilliancy and force.

The Circle of a Century is the title of a new novel by Mrs. Burton Harrison, about to be issued by the Century Co., along with a new edition of her *Anglomaniacs*, with illustrations by Dana Gibson.

A new and cheaper edition of *The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning*, edited, with biographical additions, by Frederic G. Kenyon, will be published during the month in one volume by The Macmillan Company.

TEACHERS who have used Fontaine's *Livre de Lecture et de Conversation* will be interested to know that the edition of 1899, just issued by D. C. Heath & Co., publishers, Boston, contains a complete vocabulary in English.

The Publishers' Trade-List Annual for 1899 appears in unshrunken proportions from the office of the *Publisher's Weekly*. These united catalogues are, as we have more than once remarked, of value to the ordinary purchaser as well as to the trade.

STREET & SMITH'S new list embraces a *Life of Admiral Dewey*, by Will M. Clemens; *Cuba—Porto Rico and Hawaii—Philippines*, by A. D. Hall; *The Vampire, and Other Poems*, by Rudyard Kipling; *The Awakening*, by Count Tolstoy.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH'S forthcoming work, *The United Kingdom*, is a political history of that kingdom dating from the earliest times to the reform bill of 1832. It ought to make an interesting companion to his book on *The United States*.

AN *Introduction to Rhetoric*, by Dr. William B. Cairns, is one of Messrs. Ginn & Co.'s latest publications.

Mr. Swinburne is about to break a long silence with the publication of a new drama, entitled *Rosamund*, which is promised for the early autumn.

R. H. RUSSELL'S fall announcements include *The King's Lyrics*, poems of the time of James I. and Charles I., gathered together by Fitz Roy Carrington; *Animal Jokes*, comic drawings, by Mary Baker-Baker; and a portfolio of drawings by the German artist, C. W. Allers.

GEORGE W. JACOBS & CO., Philadelphia, announce *The British Isles Through an Opera-glass* by Charles M. Taylor, Jr., with 48 full page illustrations; *Martial Graves of Our Fallen Heroes in Santiago de Cuba*, by Henry C. McCook, D D.; and *A Group of Old Authors*, by Clyde B. Furst.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, will issue next month *Solomon and Solomonic Literature*, by Moncure D. Conway; *Science and Faith; or, Man as an Animal and Man as a Member of Society*, by Dr. Paul Topinard; and *The Evolution of General Ideas*, by Th. Ribot, translated by Miss Frances A. Welby.

Rembrandt is the subject of the latest volume in the series of "Monographs on Artists," written by Professor H. Knackfuss and published by Messrs. Lemcke & Buechner. The translation, as in the two previous volumes of the series, is by Mr. Campbell Dodgson, of the British Museum. The illustrations are profuse and carefully executed.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM BOOK CO. have in press a new edition of Frank Smedley's novels, with impressions of Cruikshank and Phiz's illustrations from the original plates; Gilbert à Beckett's *Comic Histories of England and Rome*, with John Leech's illustrations (a part in color); Admiral Beresford's *Life of Nelson*, and *Nights with an Old Gunner*, by C. J. Cornish.

THE late George William Curtis's *Prue and I* antedates but a year or so William Allen Butler's *Nothing to Wear*, and Harper & Bros. have now brought out both in handsome style—Mr. Curtis's fantasy with a portrait and three delicate illustrations; Mr. Butler's whole body of poetry, also with a portrait of the author, who still survives to note in the dedication his golden-wedding anniversity.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., have just ready *Recollections of an Old Musician*, by Thomas Ryan, of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, Boston, who was personally acquainted with almost every musician of note among his countrymen and the foreigners who have visited America; and *A History of Pianoforte and Pianoforte Players*, translated from the German of Oscar Bie; and Bayley's *The House of Strange Secrets*.

A SERIES of *Popular Studies in Mythology, Romance and Folk Lore* is announced in London. It will include *Celtic and Mediæval Romance*, by Alfred Nutt; *Folk-Lore: What is it, and What is the Good of it*, by E Sidney Hartland; *The Fables of Æsop: How They Were Brought Together*, by Joseph Jacobs; *Ossian and the Ossianic Literature*, by Alfred Nutt, and *Arthur and His Knights*, by Miss J. L. Weston.

A VERY elaborate manual, entitled *American Investments Classified*, has been compiled and published by Mr. Curtis G. Harraman, of New York. The peculiar feature of it is its lists not only of investments, but also of investors, which show the ownership of Government, municipal, and other bonds held by all sorts of financial institutions. The labor of making such a compilation is very great, and its value to investors corresponds. Another volume is to follow.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO. publish a useful manual entitled *The War-Revenue Act of 1898 Explained*, by John M. Gould and Edward H. Savary. Besides the text of the act, the interpretations and decisions which every section has received or occasioned are given, as well as the decisions of the English courts on similar provisions of their stamp acts. An appendix contains a paper on the law in its relations to conveyancing, prepared by the Abstract Club of Boston.

THE late Rev. Dr. Alexander Balmain Bruce's *The Moral Order of the World* will be published next month by Charles Scribner's Sons. Shortly forthcoming also are *The Powers at Play*, short stories by Bliss Perry; *Dionysius, the Weaver's Heart's Dearest*, by Blanche Willis Howard; *On Trial*, by Zack; *The Yarn of the Bucko Mate*, by Herbert E. Hamblen; *Searchlight Letters*, by Judge Grant; and the second volume of Max Müller's reminiscences, *Auld Lang Syne* (in India).

The Hero of Manila is the title of a new book in the Young Heroes of our Navy Series which is to be published immediately by D. Appleton and Company. The author, Dr. Rossiter Johnson, sketches phases of Admiral Dewey's boyhood which are comparatively unfamiliar, and also presents a vivid picture of Dewey's experiences on the Mississippi under Farragut. The book, which closes with an account of the battle of Manila, is elaborately illustrated, and will be found to be of permanent historical value.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS have in preparation for early publication an important work by Cosmo Monkhouse. It is to be entitled *British Contemporary Artists*, with many reproductions of famous paintings, portraits and studies. The work will include material of the highest critical and descriptive value on Burne-Jones, Watts, Alma Tadema, Millais, Leighton, Orchardson, Poynter, and others. On its pictorial side every endeavor is being made to present the most sumptuous art work of the season.

The Life of Lord Tennyson written by his son Hallam and which up to the present time is the standard biography of the late laureate, will be brought out in Octo-

ber by THE MACMILAN COMPANY in an entirely new edition, which together with the poet's complete works will make ten uniform volumes. The edition will contain portraits, photogravure and steel, together with other illustrations, and will be limited to 1,000 sets. It will be printed on special paper, and will be sold only in the set.

ANOTHER children's story from Mrs. Molesworth's pen will be published in a few weeks by The Macmillan Company, its title will be *This and That, a Tale of Two Tinies*. The same publishers will bring out in one volume during the early fall this author's "Tell Me a Story," "Herr Baby," "Little Peggy," and "Nurse Heatherdale's Story," and in another volume "Rosy," "The Girls and I," "The Children of the Castle," and "Four Winds Farm."

A NEW and cheaper edition of the *Complete Works of Edgar Allen Poe*, edited in four volumes by J. H. Ingram, will be published immediately by The Macmillan Company. It will contain, as formerly, the memoir by the editor, a portrait and other illustrations. The paper used in this second edition will be such as to make it even more handy than the first and more expensive issue, while the topography will be the same as formerly.

AMONG recent publications by The Macmillan Company are three books of some interest to students of literature. *The Development of the English Novel*, by Wilbur L. Cross, Assistant Professor of English in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. *Some Principles of Literary Criticism*, by C. T. Winchester, Professor of English Literature in Wesleyan University, and *An Introduction to the Poetical and Prose Works of John Milton*, by Hiram Corson, LL.D., Professor of English Literature in Cornell University.

TRUSLOVE, HANSON & COMBA have nearly ready *Embroidery, or the Craft of the Needle*, by W. G. Paulson Townsend and Louisa F. Pesel, with 70 illustrations; an *Illustrated History of Furniture*, by Frederick Litchfield, and the same author's guide to collectors, *Pottery and Porcelain; The Bibelots*, six volumes of reprints for the book-lover, edited by J. Potter Briscoe, beginning with Coleridge's *Table-Talk; Saunterings in Bookland*, edited by Joseph Shaylor; and an *édition de luxe* of Hans Christian Andersen's *Fairy Tales*.

AN important book on mountain climbing will shortly come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The title of the work is *The Highest Andes*. The author is Edward A. Fitzgerald, F.R.G.S. Although therin is popularly related the ascent of the loftiest mountain ever climbed and other thrilling experiences of South American adventures, the book is extremely valuable from a scientific point of view, as its appendices contain much exact information regarding the high altitudes reached. In the ascent of Mount Aconcagua the author attained an altitude of 23,000 feet, which is the loftiest point ever climbed to.

D. VAN NOSTRAND COMPANY have just added to their Science Series *Potable Water and Methods of Detecting Impurities*, by M. N. Baker, associate editor of *Engineering News*, presenting clearly and briefly the essential qualities of potable water, how it may be obtained and the significance of chemical, bacterial and microscopical tests of its quality. The book is to replace a volume in the series with practically the same title, written by Charles Watson Folkard about twenty years ago, the many changes of two decades having made necessary more up-to-date information.

D. C. HEATH & CO., Publishers, Boston, have just issued Spanhoofd's *Lehrbuch der deutschen Sprache*, a first year's course in German where the work in the classroom is conducted in the German language. It contains drill in conversation and grammar, with exercises and reading, and differs from other conversational books in basing the entire work on a careful, logical and thorough study of the elements of grammar; also in providing a complete vocabulary for private study, and with the grammar work carefully taken up in English, although the class-room work is expected to be entirely in German.

A NEW novel by the author of *The Courtship of Morrice Buckler*, has just been published by The Macmillan Company. Many readers will remember the stirring and clever work which first gave Mr. A. E. Mason his reputation, and will look forward to his new book *Miranda of the Balcony* with some interest. The scene of this story is laid chiefly in Spain and Morocco, and the story which is an exciting one, hinges on the action of a woman, under a contemptible pressure placed upon her by a blackmailing acquaintance of her husband, who is separated from her. The hero of the story is a young engineer, and the plot is very adroitly carried out.

A SECOND edition of Professor E. R. A. Seligman's work on *The Shifting and Incidence of Taxation* appears from the press of The Macmillan Company. So much has been added, and the revision has been so complete, that scarcely a single page, the author tells us, will be found the same as in the first edition. The substance of the work, however, remains the same, and it is too well known to require extended notice. The recent changes in the laws of New York, which recognize the principle of taxing the "unearned increment" in the case of one class of corporations, may produce such a shifting of taxation as will give especial timeliness to the appearance of this volume.

Richard Carvel is now in its seventeenth edition and its one hundred and fiftieth thousand. An amusing story which appeared in the Baltimore *News* is going the rounds about its author. It reminds one of the old Quaker who said "nobody in the world is quite right except me and thee."

A little old Irishman, seeing the picture of Winston Churchill displayed in the window of a Baltimore bookseller, inquired of a bystander whom it represented. Winston Churchill was the reply. "Where does he preach?" Being told that Mr. Churchill was not a preacher, he asked: "Ain't he? What did you say his name is?" "Winston Churchill. He writes novels." "Does what?" "Writes novels." The Irishman shook his head with a look of pity, and declared: "Too bad, too bad! He has a good face."

NEXT come the dainty Temple Classics of Dent-Macmillan, with the 1538 edition of Elizabeth Carter's version of Epictetus's Moral Discourses, in two volumes, embodying the translator's high apology for literal uncouthness—"for else, taking greater liberties would have spared me no small pains;" two volumes of Herrick's Hesperides (1648); Basal Montagu's *Thoughts of Divines and Philosophers*' (1832); Sterne's *Sentimental Journey* (1768); George Cavendish's *Life and Death of Thomas Wolsey* (after the MS. edited by Singer in 1815, 1827); and Wordsworth's Sonnets, the first complete since the poet's own extraction of them for separate publication in 1838. This last we must, on the whole, consider the gem of the present instalment of the classics.—*Nation*.

A CAREFUL selection from the famous Froissart chronicles has been made by Mr. H. Newbolt, author of *Admirals All*, and will be published by The Macmillan Company under the title *Stories from Froissart*. It will contain many full-page illustrations, and the selection has been made with special reference to its use by young people. As a storehouse of history Froissart is unexcelled, and besides being delightful stories in themselves, these selections and their many quaint illustrations have much educational value for the young student. The pictures deserve special notice. They are facsimiles of descriptive drawings contemporary with the chronicles themselves and illustrate in an exceptional way the customs, dress and manners of those times. That the author of *Admirals All* knew how to write a famous story himself gives some promise that his selection will be welcome to young story readers.

Historic Towns of New England, published last winter by G. P. Putnam's Sons, was received with marked favor. The success of this series has caused the publishers to present another series entitled *Historic Towns of the Middle States*, uniform with the first, and edited also by Lyman P. Powell, with an introduction by Dr. Albert Shaw. Arrangements have already been made with authors for the different articles, which have been assigned as follows: "Albany," by W. W.

Battershall; "Saratoga," by Ellen H. Walworth; "Schenectady," by Judson S. Landor; "Newburg," by Adelaide Skeel; "Tarrytown," by H. W. Mabie; "Brooklyn," by Harrington Putnam; "New York," by J. B. Gilder; "Buffalo," by Roland B. Mahany; "Pittsburg," by S. H. Church; "Philadelphia," by Talcott Williams; "Princeton," by W. M. Sloane, and "Wilmington," by E. N. Vallandigham.

DR. HOWARD LILIENTHAL, attending surgeon to Mount Sinai Hospital, in the City of New York, has just completed his work on *Imperative Surgery; for the General Practitioner, the Specialist and the Recent Graduate.* It will be published in a few weeks by The Macmillan Company. The practitioner of general medicine, who rarely takes up the scalpel, the specialist, whose path seldom leads him to the operating room, and the recent graduate who, though versed in the love of books and lectures, has seen but little surgery at close range are those for whom this work is intended. It deals only with the diagnosis and treatment of conditions which demand immediate operative measures and it presupposes the absence of a surgeon and the impossibility or inexpediency of removing the patient or of waiting for expert assistance. The book will be fully illustrated from photographs or drawings made during the progress of actual work in the author's practice.

THE title of Professor Shailer Matthews' book which The Macmillan Company announces is *The History of New Testament Times in Palestine.* It covers the important period 175 B. C.–70 A. D. While strictly a narrative of the events of these years, it includes brief studies of the literature and political institutions of the Jews, and especially of the Messianic hope. The life of Jesus and the work of Paul are thus brought into their proper historical relations. Although brief, it is believed that no important element of Jewish history during these years has been omitted. A somewhat unique feature is the centering of the attention upon the rise of Pharisaism and its struggle with Sadduceean and Monarchical tendencies, as well as with various Messianic movements, including Christianity. It is hoped that the book will be of great service to the students of the life of Christ, as well as serving as a desirable introduction to the Sunday-school lessons of 1900 and 1901.

THE second and concluding volume of Mr. Thomas E. Watson's *Story of France* will be published early in October. It will be devoted to the revolution, that is to say, the period between the death of Louis XV. and the Consulate of Napoleon Bonaparte. Speaking of Volume I. which appeared in the spring, Henry M. Baird says, in *Literature:* "He has given us a highly interesting book upon one of the most fascinating themes of history. *The Story of France* is the fruit of great research, and is a conscientious and thoroughly readable presentation of a great theme." "His style," George Cary Eggleston says, "is terse, simple and direct. In narration he is rapid and graphic. His diction is strong, and his presentation of events and of social conditions is always picturesque and often dramatic. He has wit, humor, and much of that rhetorical fervor which in oral utterance we call eloquence."

SMALL, MAYNARD & CO., will continue their Beacon Biographies with lives of Hawthorne, by Mrs. James T. Fields; Thomas Paine, by Ellery Sedgwick; John Brown, by Joseph Edgar Chamberlain; Aaron Burr, by Henry Childs Merwin; and Frederick Douglass, by Charles W. Chesnutt. Further announcements are: *The Territorial Acquisitions of the United States,* by Edward W. Bicknell; *The Future of the American Negro,* by Booker T. Washington; *Their Shadows Before,* a tale of Nat Turner's insurrection; *Mr. Dooley: In the Hearts of His Countrymen,* selections from the Letters of Thomas Gray, edited by Henry Milnor Rideout; *Things as They Are,* social essays by Bolton Hall; *Little Beasts of Field and Wood,* by William Everett Cram; *An Alphabet of Celebrities,* pictures and verse by Oliver Herford; *In Case of Need,* by Ralph Bergengren; new volumes of verse by Richard Hovey, *Taliesin,* Professor Richard Burton, *Lyrics of Brotherhood,* and John B. Tabb, *Child Verse, Grave and Gay,* and a fresh translation of Hérédi's *Trophies,* by the Rev. Frank Sewall.

THE title of Maurice Hewlett's new book is *Little Novels of Italy.* It is pub-

lished by The Macmillan Company. The first "little novel" in the book is entitled "The Madonna of the Peace Tree," which has been so eagerly waited for by those who admire Mr. Hewlett's work. It is not often that two such well known writers as Mr. James Lane Allen and Mr. Hamilton Mabie think it worth while to speak so enthusiastically about the work of a fellow craftsman as they have in the two following quotations from their articles upon *The Forest Lovers*. The former says: "In the matter of style alone, it is an achievement, an extraordinary achievement; * * * in the matter of interpreting nature, there are passages in this book that I have never seen surpassed in prose fiction"; while Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie says: "The plot is boldly conceived and strongly sustained; the characters are vigorously drawn and are thrown into striking contrast. * * * It leads the reader far from the dusty highway; it is touched with the penetrating power of the imagination; it has human interests and idyllic loveliness."

MR. HAMLIN GARLAND has prepared a new and revised edition of *Main Traveled Roads* which will contain some additional stories. *Main Traveled Roads* will probably remain Hamlin Garland's best-known book. It was his first appearance as the author of a bound volume, and nothing he has written since obscures it. He himself considers *Rose of Dutcher's Coolly* his best book up to the present, but that *Main Traveled Roads* comes next. The new edition has been revised, and contains several new stories, which properly should have been included with the six original "Mississippi Valley Stories." This is the author's edition, and it is definitive. No further changes will be made in it. The edition also contains as an introduction the hearty greeting to the original edition which W. D. Howells wrote for the Editor's Study. It is here used with Mr. Howell's cordial consent, and well represents the impression Mr. Garland's work first made on his readers. It will be published by The Macmillan Company in the uniform edition with *The Rose of Dutcher's Coolly*, *Prairie Folks*, etc.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY have just published *Topics of United States History* by John C. Allen, Ph.D., Principal of the High School, Rochester, N. Y. The book is designed to accompany any good text book and aid in the selection of courses. It begins with a suggested working library for teachers, followed by a series of introductions on the use of the topical method, with sources, suggestions to teachers, the desired result, how to study, the recitation, talks to create interest, and memory lessons. Then follow the systematically arranged topical studies from pre-Columbian times to the present. This is accompanied by a series of illustrative, marginal references to sources, and other material, serving as a guide to useful reading for boys and girls, and as a bibliography for teachers. Other noticeable features of the book are that it shows the close connection which geography and civil government sustain to history, the intimate relations existing between our country and other nations and important national events concurrent with European history.

AMONG The Macmillan Company's autumn books is a historical novel entitled *Ben Comee*, by M. J. Canavan, a Boston writer of clever pen, and delver in things historical. It is a story of life in Lexington in the middle of the last century, and of three Lexington boys who enlisted in Rogers' Rangers, and fought in the French war in the years 1759–60. It has a sketch of old Bishop Hancock, the pastor of the town, and of his grandson, John, afterward the governor. The village life is well portrayed, with its wrestling matches, pigeon shoots and fox hunts. The war comes on, and we meet with the sergeant beating his drum through the town enlisting recruits. Men are constantly departing for the war and finally they enlist under Rogers and John Stark. Then they take part in a number of dangerous scouts, are present at the battle of Ticonderoga, and, with Rogers, go on a hazardous expedition into Canada to destroy the St. Francis Indians. Pursued by the Indians and half starved, they arrive at the Ammonusuc River where their provisions should be, and find none. They build a raft and drift down the river, and finally reach Fort No. 4. The book is full of adventure, and in the latter part of the tale is a pretty love story.

So great was the popularity of Carl Schurz's Essay on Lincoln which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* a few years ago that it was afterwards published in book form. The publishers, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., acting in accordance with their established policy of selecting for the Riverside Literature Series material which has stood the test of time, have now added this sketch to the series as No. 133, the price of which, in paper covers is 15 cents. Supplementing the essay is given an interesting biographical sketch of Schurz, together with testimonies by Emerson, Whittier and Holmes. This essay is also published in cloth at 40 cents, in combination with No. 32 of the series, containing Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, and other papers, and an essay on Lincoln by James Russell Lowell.

As is well known, Mr. Schurz joined himself with Lincoln, in 1858, in the latter's memorable campaign against Douglas, and afterwards in Lincoln's presidency served under him as Minister to Spain. Through these associations he gained a personal knowledge of Lincoln's character, from which he has drawn in the preparation of this remarkable essay. Teachers who are seeking reading matter of a sound patriotic character can do no better than to examine this interesting little book.

THE many readers who enjoyed *An Experiment in Altruism* and *A Puritan Bohemia* will eagerly welcome Miss Sherwood's novel, *Henry Worthington, Idealist*, which is of wider scope and more complex interest than her previous work. It has just been published by The Macmillan Company. Primarily a love story, as old and as new as youth, told with a power both simple and subtle, the book is also a vigorous study of certain peculiarly modern, social and economic problems. Henry Worthington, youngest in an honored line of academicians, is called to the chair of Economics in the university where he was graduated, and where his father holds a professorship. The young man has added to his inheritance of scholarly tradition a new and disturbing social creed. By the strength of ancestral principle he lives according to modern conviction, and he comes into collision with all that is dearest to him—with his father, who is his hero; with the university, which is his ideal, and, by a fateful complication of circumstances, with the woman whom he loves. There is a delicate yet evasive reality in the academic town which is the setting of the story; there is an unescapable appeal in the contrasted portrayal of the life in bad shops and worse tenements; there is humor, pathos and tragedy in the presentation of character.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY have taken over the publication of the six following works hitherto issued for the Chautauqua Reading Circle by Flood and Vincent, of Meadville, Pa. *A Survey of Greek Civilization*, by J. Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Professor of Ancient History, Trinity College, Dublin. With many illustrations. *A History of Greek Art*, by F. B. Tarbell, Professor of Classical Archæology in the University of Chicago. With an introductory chapter on art in Egypt and Mesopotamia. With over 200 illustrations. *Roman and Mediæval Art*, by Wm. H. Goodyear, Curator of Fine Arts, Brooklyn Institute Museum; author of *The Renaissance and Modern Art*, etc. With many illustrations. *The Renaissance and Modern Art*, by Wm. H. Goodyear, Curator of Fine Arts, Brooklyn Institute Museum; author of *A History of Art*, *The Grammar of the Lotus*, etc. With many illustrations. *From Chaucer to Tennyson*, by Henry Augustin Beers, Professor of English Literature in Yale University; author of *A History of English Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century*. With twenty-nine illustrations, and selections from thirty authors. *The Growth of the American Nation*, by H. P. Judson, Professor of Political Science in the University of Chicago; author of *Europe in the Nineteenth Century*, *Cæsar's Army*, *A Study of the Military Art of the Romans*, etc.

IN view of the recent interest shown in the experiments in liquid air, Mr. Willett Lepley Hardin's book on *The Liquefaction of Gases, Its Rise and Development*, should be a timely publication. Mr. Hardin is Harrison Senior Fellow in Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, and his book presents a complete history of the development of the methods employed in the liquefaction of gases. Recent developments in the liquefaction of air and the recent liquefaction of hydrogen have added considerable interest to

the whole subject of the liquefaction of gases. The literature on this subject is scattered, for the most part, in foreign journals, and is inaccessible to a majority of those who are interested in scientific work. The object of this little volume is to present a complete history of the development of the methods employed in the liquefaction of gases. Sufficient theory has been given to enable the popular reader to understand the principles involved. While the book has been written in a popular-science style, an effort has been made to make it of value to those who are especially interested in the subject by giving the reference to the original literature. The various forms of apparatus are shown by illustration. In addition to the history of the development of the methods, the condition of matter at the critical point, the theory of the gaseous and liquid states of matter, and the theory of the regenerative method of refrigeration are also considered. In the conclusion, a brief outline is given of researches at low temperatures and of the industrial application of liquefied gases. The Macmillan Company are the publishers.

AN especially timely work on *Tropical Colonization*, by Alleyne Ireland, has just been issued by The Macmillan Company. The author has spent ten years in the tropics in special study of his subject, and his book deals with the three great questions which arise in regard to colonies in the tropics: How to govern a tropical colony, How to develop a tropical colony, and The commercial value of a tropical colony. In regard to the first point, Mr. Ireland examines in detail the English Crown Colony system, the constitution of those British tropical colonies which possess representative institutions, the French Colonial system, and the Dutch government of Java. In regard to the second point, Mr. Ireland gives a minute account of the labor problem in the tropics and describes the system of Indentured Labor in force in some tropical colonies, and the Dutch "Culture System," the only systems which have succeeded since the abolition of slavery in securing an efficient labor supply for the development of the tropics. The author enforces his descriptions by important statistics. In regard to the commercial value of colonies, Mr. Ireland, by the use of ten original diagrams, presents an exhaustive analysis of the question of "Trade and the Flag," and exhibits in a striking manner the relative importance to England of the British tropical colonies, the British non tropical colonies, and the United States as sources of supply and as markets for British goods. An appendix contains a classified list of about 500 works on British, French, Dutch, American, German, Portuguese, and Italian colonies, and the author has provided the work with a copious index.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO. will publish this autumn an *Art Life of William Morris Hunt*, by Helen M. Knowlton, one of Hunt's pupils; *In Ghostly Japan*, by Lafcadio Hearn; *Kate Field, a Record*, and *A study of Elizabeth Barrett Browning*, both by Lillian Whiting, author of *The World Beautiful; The Puritan as a Colonist and a Reformer*, by E. H. Byington, author of *The Puritan in England and New England;* a volume of essays on the Spanish war, by Captain Mahan; new holiday editions of Parkman's *Montcalm and Wolfe;* new revised edition of Drake's *Old Landmarks and Historic Fields of Old Middlesex*, to be called *Historic Mansions and Highways Around Boston*, and of Mabel Loomis Todd's *Total Eclipses of the Sun*. In poetry their new list will include Mrs. Moulton's new volume, *At the Wind's Will;* Gertrude Hall's *The Age of Fairygold: Out of the Nest*, by Mary McNeil Fenollosa; *Poems by Keats and Shelley*, illustrated by E. H. Garrett, and *The Night has a Thousand Eyes and Other Poems*, by F. W. Bourdillon. In fiction they will publish *Invisible Links*, a volume of stories by Selma Lagerlöf, author of *The Story of Gösta Berling; The Sword of Justice*, by Sheppard Stevens, author of *I Am the King; From Kingdom to Colony*, by Mary Devereux; *Bruno*, a story of a dog, by Byrd Spillman Dewey; *The Bronze Buddha*, by Cora Linn Daniels; a new translation by George Burnham Ives of Gaboriau's *File No. 113*, and *Sarragossa*, by Perez Galdos, an authorized translation by Minna C. Smith. The new juveniles include *The Island Impossible*, by Harriet Morgan; *With Fife and Drum at Louisburg*, by J. Macdonald Oxley; and the *Iron Star*, by John Preston True. A number of favorite authors are represented

by the following new volumes: *Madam Mary of the Zoo*, one of Mrs. Wesselhoeft's fable stories; a new volume in the Young Puritan Series, *The Young Puritan in Captivity*, by Mary P. Wells Smith; *A Flower of the Wilderness*, by A. G. Plympton, author of *Dear Daughter Dorothy*; *The Boys of Marmiton Prairie*, by Gertrude Smith, author of *Ten Little Comedies*; *Rob and Kit*, by the author of *Miss Toosey's Mission*; *The Boys and Girls of Brantham*, by Evelyn Raymond, author of *The Little Lady of the Horse*.

Reviews.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Story of the Mind. Professor J. M. Baldwin. Appleton & Co.

This volume is one of the series comprising the Library of Useful Stories. The plan of the author is to give, first, a general account of the scope of psychology, and then to take up, in order, its various branches: Introspective, Genetic (Animal and Child Psychology), Physiological, Experimental, Abnormal, Individual, Educational, Racial and Social Psychologies. Most of these subdivisions are treated in separate chapters. The author frankly admits that a good deal of the material has been drawn from his earlier publications; consequently, it is rather the manner of arrangement and presentation that invites comment than the contents of the book itself. It is, in the first place, a difficult matter to cover so large a body of knowledge in 240 pages and yet make it into a "story." The writer's success seems to lie in his candid and clear statement of facts and principles; he retains the dignity of scientific diction, and is nevertheless intelligible to his audience. He does, however, approach a dead-level in presentation which is apt to be fatal to narration. More changes of niveau, more "situations," would have made the book more truly a story; and surely the material lends itself to such treatment. The allottments of space to the various divisions are somewhat open to criticism from the general standpoint; *e. g.*, the spaces 1 : 2 : 3 (approximately), given to Introspective, Animal and Child Psychology respectively, seem hardly in proper proportion. Again, the entire separation (half the book) of introspection and experiment scarcely gives a true account of methods and materials. One feels some delicacy in making a similar complaint about the exclusive introduction of "local characters" in the Story of Experiment. This may give "greater reality" to the chapter, as the preface predicts (particularly when we suddenly turn a laboratory corner and run plump against "Mr. B." the author himself); but it scarcely gives a series of representative methods or results for experimental psychology as a whole. Beside its general survey, however, which will be of importance to the psychologist in his novitiate, this little book holds a surprising amount of psychologic lore, well intended to widen the circle of its influence. —*Philosophical Review.*

The Physical Nature of the Child and How to Study It. By Stuart H. Rowe. The Macmillan Company.

Dr. Stuart H. Rowe, the supervising principal of the Lovell school district in New Haven, writes *The Physical Nature of the Child and How to Study It* (The Macmillan Co., $1), because his experience has convinced him that there is a widespread disregard by parents, teachers and school boards of the physical nature of children. This is the more regrettable since it is the cause of a far larger amount of psychical deformity than is generally imagined, and is, in the main, an avoidable cause. Mr. Rowe's book is eminently practical, concise and to the point. He deals in turn with sight, hearing, and the minor senses; with defects in motorability, and especially in enunciation; with the pathology of nervousness and fatigue, with precautions against disease, and other matters of hygiene; and, very interestingly, with the relations of physical well being to mental growth and to moral development, especially during adolescence. Finally, Dr. Rowe speaks of the school conditions that affect the child's physical nature, and ends with a suggestive catechism for parents on the home life.—*The Churchman.*

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. G. & C. Merriam.

G. & C. Merriam have just issued *Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* supplying the need for an abridged dictionary which shall be full, accurate and authoritative, and well adapted to the requirements of the scholar, yet practical enough for the business man and the journalist. It is a handsome, well-bound volume of 1,116

pages, 948 of which are devoted to the vocabulary proper, and its size, convenient for easy reference, combined with its fulness and reliability, make it a most useful and desirable dictionary for the busy man and the student. The *Collegiate Dictionary* has one feature that is peculiarly its own; that is the Glossary of Scottish Words and Phrases in the Appendix. This Glossary is the most complete in its contents of any equally accessible compilation of Scottish terms, and plainly and accurately indicates the pronunciation of the Scottish dialect. This feature of the *Collegiate* has an especial value to the thousands of readers of Stevenson, Crockett, Barrie, Maclaren and other delineators of Scottish life and character, and will not lose its interest or usefulness as long as Burns and Scott are classics. Other important and instructive features of this Appendix are a Pronouncing Vocabulary of Scripture, Greek and Proper Names, with Modern Geographical and Biographical Names; a newly revised Vocabulary of Rhymes, and a list of English Christian Names with foreign equivalents. The student, as well as the general reader, will find the account of the deities and heroes in Greek and Roman mythology interesting and useful, and everybody can consult the translations of foreign words and phrases with profit. In addition are tables of abbreviations and of arbitrary signs used in writing and printing.—*The Publisher's Weekly.*

The Life of William Morris. By J. W. Mackail. 1899. 2 vols. Longmans, Green & Co.

Mr. Mackail has given us a biography that is in some respects the most important of the year. Perhaps it is too elaborate, and yet so varied was the activity of William Morris that his life could hardly have been got into smaller compass. Some of the quotations from diaries, letters and published writing might have been condensed with profit; but, on the whole, we think Mr. Mackail has handled his materials with a skill far above the ordinary. He has an excellent style, sympathetic knowledge of his subject, and a greater variety of interesting topics to deal with than usually falls to the lot of the biographer. The publishers, too, have done their best to make the work worthy of the founder of the Kelmscott Press.

But the main question about a biography is, "Does it make its subject alive for us?" In the present case this question may be answered with a strong affirmative. Morris was a poet of markedly individual genius, a designer of much excellence, an efficient as well as an artistic worker in the various crafts of furniture-making, dyeing, tapestry-weaving, printing, etc.; but more than all this, he was a man who loved his fellows with an ardent passion. We confess that it is as an avowed socialistic leader, at first active, then passive, that he most interests us. But we can easily conceive how a lover of poetry or a devotee of the industrial arts might regret that he consumed his time and his vital energy in a crusade so apparently quixotic as that undertaken by the Socialist League and the Democratic Federation. It must be remembered, however, that Morris was at bottom a man of action rather than of thought. If he had not become the champion of the poor and the distressed, he would not have been half so interesting a figure to those who survive him.

While we have been more interested in the story of Morris's socialistic propagandism than in the chapters on his poetry and his manifold labors in the arts, it would be unfair to an important and delightful book if we did not call attention to its significance for the student of Victorian poetry and the remarkable æsthetic revival of the last quarter of the century. Mr. Mackail has done his work so conscientiously and thoroughly that we have not been able to tell which phase of his subject's varied character most appealed to him.—*The Churchman.*

Robert Raikes: the Man and his Work. Edited by J. H. Harris. E. P. Dutton & Co.

A work of unusual interest among biographies is a memorial of the founder of Sunday schools, entitled *Robert Raikes, the Man and his Work*, edited by Mr. J. Henry Harris from material collected by his deceased father, Mr. Josiah Harris, who had purposed writing a history of Sunday-schools throughout the world. Mr. Raikes, editor of the *Gloucester Journal*, was led by years of unavailing benevolence among the lowest of the people to see that they could be reclaimed only by catching them young. Accordingly, in the absence of any elementary schools, he gathered the slum children of Gloucester on Sundays to be taught to read. Thus was the modern Sunday-school born, November 3, 1783. It is incredible, yet true, that some respectable people opposed this: it would make the poor discontented if they were instructed. Remarkable, also, that this should have brought over a committee from the French Academy to examine the plan for creating a new race. The history of the movement is of special interest to the sociologist. It was a specifically humanitarian rather than religious undertaking at the start. Mr. Raikes himself had no scruples about working on Sunday to bring out his Monday edition of the *Journal* with the latest news. A great deal of first-hand testimony from his pupils and other contemporaries is brought out in this volume, with the result of a very graphic picture of the man and his work. He had his reward in seeing over 400,000 children gathered in well-organized Sunday schools before his death in 1811. This memorial volume contains a number of his unpublished letters, and others from the Raikes family, together with a dozen illustrations, and an introduction by Dean Farrar.—*Outlook.*

The Soluble Ferments and Fermentation. By J. Reynolds Green, Sc.D., F.R.S. The Macmillan Company.

Probably no subject in the whole of the vast domain of biology exceeds this in interest, and certainly none transcends it in the importance of its bearings on the doings of the human race. The bread and cheese we eat, the beer and wine we drink, are entirely dependent on these ferments for their preparation; and the same is true of the processes of digestion which render their products assimilable into the plant or animal economy.

Then, have not Pasteur and men who have followed him made clear that the principle of fermentation lies at the root of an enormous class of diseases; and demonstrated the truth of the doctrine by that most cogent of all arguments—experimental production of the disease from the use of the agents, and cure or prevention of it by the employment of the antidotes and therapeutic measures suggested by the scientific inquiry?

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Dr. Green gives us a very exhaustive account of the many various enzymes now known.

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It is, of course, impossible in a review to go far into particulars concerning these numerous forms, of which, moreover, there are many varieties. On reading Dr. Green's admirable and exhaustive account of them, the student will be struck with the prominent position which the study of plants occupies in the elucidation of the properties of enzymes. The author has collected a long list of authorities, and since he has made the study of fermentations peculiarly his own for some years, we may accept the literature as practically complete.

It is not necessary to recommend the perusal of the book to all interested in the subject, since it is indispensable to them, and we will merely conclude by congratulating the Cambridge Press on having added to their admirable series of Natural Science Manuals an eminently successful work on so important and difficult a theme, and the author on having written a treatise cleverly conceived, industriously and ably worked out, and, on the whole, well written. At the same time, it should be pointed out that such a work was especially in need of a good and exhaustive index, and that it is a pity the author did not compile one himself.—*Nature.*

A Short History of the Progress of Scientific Chemistry in our own Times. By Professor W. A. Tilden. Longmans, Green and Co.

In size and scope Professor Tilden's short history recalls Wurtz' brilliant title "History of Chemical Theory," published thirty years ago. But whereas the key-note of Wurtz' book was the "immortal memory" of Lavoisier, and its main theme the vindication of French chemists *contra mundum*, the spirit of Dr. Tilden's book lies in its impartiality and sound judgment. In mode of treatment, too, the authors differ. Wurtz, with more personal touches and controversial points, traces the main ideas of chemical combination from the time of Lavoisier continuously to his own; Professor Tilden, adopting the more natural lecture method, has given us separate histories of the main lines of chemical progress during the Victorian era. We cannot doubt but that the student will find the modern book handier to consult, and sounder, though possibly less stimulating, than its predecessor.

The difficult task of selection has been, on the whole, successfully met by Professor Tilden. We can heartily commend for its lucid treatment the chapter on stereo-chemistry, and "the classification of the elements" for its historical completeness and common sense.—*Nature.*

The Historical Development of Modern Europe. By Charles M. Andrews. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The second volume of Professor Andrew's excellent work on modern Europe is, if anything, more praiseworthy than its predecessor. Our author seems to have taken to heart some of the criticism of the first volume, and to have devoted more attention to the literary side of his work. The period (1850 to 1897) treated in the volume before us is certainly not more eventful and dramatic than the years from 1815 to 1850, yet there is a distinct increase in that quality which, above all others, a book should possess—readability. As it is over a year since the first volume appeared, and as this volume can be read without disadvantage by itself, it will probably be worth the while to show how Professor Andrews treats his subject.

Professor Andrews belongs to the Johns Hopkins school of historians, and as such is professedly a disciple of Freeman, and an opponent of the so-called scientific school, and in especial of the followers of Seeley. It is fortunate for us that this work is, so we understand, to a great degree a work of avocation, for we do not need a history of modern Europe in Freeman's style. We already have such works in larger as well as smaller compass. Though Professor Andrews in general objects to considering history as a residium, found after rejecting those purely antiquarian and personal facts which do not make for progress, he has substantially adopted his opponents' theories in writing this work. He has made a careful study of the period, and by a judicious process of elimination he has succeeded in giving the reading public a critical exposition of the salient features of the last few decades of European political and diplomatic history. The work is not a narrative form; it is more a critical history, what Seignobos would call "une histoire explicative." It is marked by sound judgment, combined with a complete and well-digested mastery of facts, and by lucidity of exposition As regards the last characteristic, the

chapter on the Schleswig Holstein question is unexcelled. Besides, the arrangement of the matter is as admirable as in the former volume.

The only serious criticism which suggests itself is the inclusion of the chapters on the internal history of the various European states since about 1870. These years are far too close to give us the proper perspective for even a narrative history; much more are they too near for a work which aims rather to explain than to record facts, since the great problems are scarcely defined, and only dimly perceived. These chapters, from their necessarily perfunctory character, are a detriment to the work.

There are a number of trifling errors in the book which seem to be due to careless proofreading, and as such they need not be enumerated. One thing must, however, be pointed out. Professor Andrews calls Louis Napoleon's *coup d état* "a great political crime," and a few lines farther on he says: "Louis Napoleon was no more guilty of a crime than were the revolutionists who had overturned a lawful government and proclaimed instead a system and a franchise which France did not want and to which she never gave her consent. Louis Napoleon, a man of conviction, though of mediocre ability, was as sincere as were the republicans of 1848." These two statements are not necessarily contradictory, but if we admit both to be true it would necessitate so abrupt a change of standpoint from the historical to the biographical as to seriously impair the intelligibility of Professor Andrews' opinions.—*The Critic.*

The Constitution of the United States: A Critical Discussion of its Genesis, Development and Interpretation. By John Randolph Tucker, LL.D., late Professor of Constitutional and International Law and Equity in Washington and Lee University. Edited by Henry St. George Tucker, Professor [in the same chair]. Callaghan & Co. Two volumes.

The son of "Randolph Tucker" has done well in publishing these volumes. Although not quite finished, and never revised by the author, they preserve for us with substantial fulness the constitutional views, and the grounds of them, held by one of the best and ablest of modern Virginia statesmen; one who was true to the old doctrines of his State, and who had the opportunity to restate them and attempt their vindication in the light of what has been decided since that great event which is known at the South as "the war between the States." Whoever takes up this book, having known the delightful man that wrote it, so full of character, intellectual energy, and a contagious, irresistible generosity and kindness of nature, almost the type of what we think of as best in the old-fashioned gentleman of Virginia, will need no urging to read it. All who knew him must rejoice to see this record of his best and most serious thinking—a book full of interest and instruction.

Whether one agrees with the writer's fundamental positions or not, and whether or not one finds them in harmony with the later decisions of our Supreme Court, he will, at any rate, agree that they are clearly stated, put with force, and carried out to logical conclusions. And the reader who has been bred on other meat than this will do well to reflect that what he finds here has got to be reckoned with. It may not agree with what our courts are laying down to-day; but the history of our Supreme Court teaches us that the fashion of courts passeth away; what is prevalent in this age may vanish in the next.

This book is not, properly speaking, a law book, a treatise on constitutional law, but rather, what its title imports, a commentary on the Constitution of the United States by a lawyer. We have chapters of political philosophy, followed by textual criticism and exposition and historical explanation; and also a fairly full statement and criticism of the cases. The legal aspect of the subject is not the sole or even the primary one.

This serious and valuable treatise is published in a worthy style, handsome and solid. In the excellent preface, the editor, who is, we believe, the author's son, as well as successor in his chair at the University, tells us that the author, born in 1823, died in February, 1897, and that systematic work on these volumes only began in the autumn of 1895.—*The Nation.*

Reminiscences by Justin McCarthy, M. P. Harper & Bros.

There is no form of literature so much in demand to day as personal reminiscences, and there are probably few people living so well qualified as Mr. McCarthy, both by his experience and his powers of expression, to meet this demand. Beginning life as a newspaper reporter, he had excellent opportunities of seeing and describing some of the great men of his youth. Then he became editor of the *Morning Star* in the days when it was largely under the personal influence of John Bright and represented the most intelligent liberal opinion of England. Then he blossomed out as a successful litterateur, which implies a passport to all that is most interesting in London society; and, finally, he became an active and influential member of Parliament. Such a career would compel even a retiring person to make many interesting acquaintances, though he might refrain from describing them; in the case of Mr. McCarthy, with a sociable disposition and a passion for celebrities of all kinds, such a career made these good-sized volumes quite inevitable. * * *

We have not space to dwell on Mr. McCarthy's account of George Eliot's Sunday receptions, his description of the continual controversies between Froude and Freeman, his lifelike pictures of Huxley and Tyndall. Suffice it to say that on these and many other topics he is instructive and entertaining, and amiable always.—*Nation.*

German Higher Schools: The History, Organization and Methods of Secondary Education in Germany. By James E. Russell, Ph.D. Longmans, Green & Co.

Of all species of extravagant waste, there is none more unpardonable than that which permits one nation to remain in ignorance of the clever and successful methods devised in another for gaining important ends. The enormous product, in the way of scholarship, which is brought forth in Germany each year is such a remarkable phenomenon that when any light can be thrown upon its first causes, that light must be received with gratitude by those who wish to see a like brilliant issue in our own country. Mr. Russell's book is very exhaustive; it is the result of a long study of the subject.—*Nation.*

The Gam. By Capt. Charles Henry Robbins. New Bedford, Mass.: H. S. Hutchinson & Co.

To the uninitiated the title of this book will require explanation. A gam, technically, is a great collection of whales gathered together preliminary to dispersal, when each goes its own way. Figuratively, it applies to a congregation of whalemen for purposes of gossip, story-telling, or for any sort of festivity. When two whaleships meet at sea, if the weather be fit and no business is doing, officers and crews exchange visits and indulge in a gam. In the present, as in other nautical books recently noticed by us, the author is introduced to the reader by some well-known writer who, in more or less fulsome vein, vouches for his veracity and the merit of his composition. In this instance Dr. Edward Everett Hale stands sponsor for Captain Robbins, who in turn "gratefully acknowledges the editorial suggestions" of a friend. Both of these functionaries are entirely unnecessary. The author is at his best when he is not edited, for then we have the genuine spontaneous talk of a deep-water sailor man who had followed the sea for forty-eight years, during twenty one of which he was in command. While the literary value of the book does not attain to that of Dana's or Melville's, it possesses a striking quality of its own that lifts it securely out of the rut of the commonplace. * * *

For uniform excellence there is little to choose (barring the first) between the various tales of which *The Gam* is composed. In that one entitled "The Albatross" there is an account of a hurricane described by a dauntless, clear-headed captain, the preservation of whose ship depends upon his resourceful seamanship. It is told in simple words, but so realistically and forcefully that it makes the reader feel that he is an actual participant in the perils which beset the battered craft.—*The Nation.*

The Custom of the Country: Tales of New Japan. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. Macmillan.

The five stories in this volume admirably supplement Mitford's classic "Tales of Old Japan," with which they compel comparison and contrast. They are based on a class of facts patent to all keen observers, are framed in by the same phenomena of nature, and have for their general theme the unchanging passions of the human heart. The subjective element in Mitford is prominently masculine; in that of Mrs. Fraser it is pervasively and most delicately feminine. It is all the more unfortunate—a very gibe of fate, the "topsy turviness" not of Japan but of English Philistines or Yankee stupidity—that on the cover of this volume the bookbinder has stamped the Yoshiwarra woman of the front-tied girdle and hair bedecked with sheaf of tortoise-shell pins. Mitford tells much and often of *her*, Mrs. Fraser never.

The author has potent elements for three of her tales in the lonesome bachelor of the "hong" and the drudging student interpreter within the legation "compound," in the brilliant dancing girl and pretty geisha and the "earnest" Scottish missionary. Then there is the allowable and socially orthodox secret heaven for the man who indulges in "the custom of the country," and, over against and below it, the sure damnation of the conscience-driven man who marries a daughter of Japan.

In "In Tokyo," the Scotsman who lives chastely, though employing a Japanese maid, despite the protests of his clerical countryman against the presence of one "ower weel-favored for a single man's home," waits for his betrothed, to whom he was hastily engaged while on holiday in Europe. Happily he sickens and dies before learning that his affianced marries on her way out a fellow-passenger at Hong Kong and abides there. In "She Danced before Him" we have a story told with all the marvellous resources of a colorist in language, who knows Japanese womankind well. It is no daughter of Herodias who fascinates the young Englishman, but a genius of grace and motion, who by night, on land and water, charms a foreign lover, while in hours of drudgery at home she ministers to a leper. The touch of tragedy is not lacking in any of these stories, except the last, which is a pure comedy of smuggling and "Sealskins."

In the title story, the stiff, narrow and severe Christian, who knows, apparently, little of the Master whom in name only she serves, is finally set as foil to the superb womanhood of the Scotsman's Japanese wife. The perils and penalties of the man or the woman who floats the traditions and braves the orthodoxy of a whole civilization, are set forth with the literary power and the genius which we should expect from the sister of Marion Crawford. In "A Son of the Daimyos" we have a brilliant picture of modern native society in Tokio and of the new navy of Japan in war-time.—*The Nation.*

Le Malaise de la Démocratie. Par Gaston Deschamps. Paris, Armand Colin & Cie.

This thoughtful book is a contribution to the popular discussion of contemporary France. Although its moralizing is principally intended for home consumption, it is calculated to incite similar reflections upon our own civic life, which, if it has not borrowed evil from without, has developed it from original causes with about the same results as in the younger republic. M. Deschamps' chapter on the decadence of the Deputy from a national representative into a metropolitan agent for his constituents, supplying them with information, introductions, theater tickets, hotel accommodation, decorations and, above all, places, till he becomes, not their representative but their valet, reads like a *fabula de te* for our own Congressmen. Not less familiar is the description of a newspaper press, in which the mere gathering, pell mell, of all sorts of reportage, grave and trivial, under the name of "news," replaces a real editing of the day's events so as to give them their proper perspective, and the *coup de gueule* has *boo'd* down wit and reason.

M. Deschamps attributes the present demoralization of his country largely to the abandonment of the "Gallic" tradition and the adoption of exotic ideas and systems of education, in the hope of winning the material success of Germans and Anglo-Saxons. The youth of France is educated, not by great teachers, like Michelet, who blended with their lectures idealism and morality, but by the consumption of the husks of knowledge in vast quantities, thus developing a few great specialists and thousands of mediocrities. We accuse the young of irreverence, he says; but we offer them nothing particularly worthy their respect. He hopes for a regenerating revival of French valor, courtesy, chivalry, good sense—in short, of what he calls *un bon nationalisme*—and a reform in the state that will subordinate private interest to the common weal. As to the inevitable *Affaire* that obtrudes itself in all current French political discussion, he expresses himself (without hazarding an opinion on the merits) as detesting lies and nonsense (*mensonges et bêtises*). His book is wittily dedicated "To the good Citizens who are afflicted by the Present and anxious about the Future—to the Great Minister we lack—to the Statesman we are waiting for." It will interest all whose happiness depends on the success of democratic government; and, as complementary to Mr. Lecky's more profound work on "Democracy and Liberty," should find many readers here and in England.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Art of Teaching. By David Salmon, Principal of Swansea Training College. Longmans, Green & Co.

Is there no way by which the essentials of the delicate art of teaching can be appropriated by those who have never attended a normal school? The weakness of our normal schools lies, in part, in the scanty knowledge of those who attend them; in part, in the tendency to teach only methods and to exalt the particular method taught, as if there were not many roads by which a goal in education may be reached. Many of the ablest men who enter the teacher's calling lack that moderate amount of training which would have been to them an inestimable boon. The better the scholarship, the finer the character, the greater the natural aptitude, the more is it to be desired that the possessor of scholarship, character, aptitude should have his attention directed to the general principles which underlie all good teaching. Can this be done by books? "Yes," we answer, and such a book as Salmon's is especially to be recommended for such a service.

It is noteworthy how many excellent books on the teacher's art have recently been produced in England. It is no longer true, as R. H. Quick remarked thirty years ago, that all "good books on education are in German." Salmon's contributions to elementary school literature are many and valuable. It suffices to mention his "Object Lessons," "School Grammar," "School Composition," "Stories from Early English History." He has now collected into the volume before us his views on *The Art of Teaching*. The treatment of the subject is orderly, thorough, authoritative He takes up first the fundamental matters of orders, attention, discipline. Then comes a charming discussion of the art of oral questioning. Next follows an estimate of the claims upon attention of the main subjects of elementary study, with invaluable hints as to the teaching of each. The subjects treated are: Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English, geography, history. This is, indeed, familiar ground, but the treatment is so able, so acute, so comprehensive, that there is constant variety and constant interest. A very valuable portion of the volume is the section of sixty pages on "Infant Education." Not only are the history and development of the kindergarten here admirably discussed, but the original and valuable contributions of England to the education of young children are set forth.

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Most wise and helpful is Salmon's discussion of the best ways of teaching the elementary studies. This portion of the book is a true teacher's manual.

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The author shows most entertainingly how, by stimulating questions, the matter for an essay may be elicited. Suppose the subject to be the "cat." In answer to questions to the class, an outline may be worked out, and this outline may be written on the board, under the following heads:

The cat: (1) where kept, (2) why kept, (3) fitted to be a beast of prey (*a*) by teeth, (*b*) by claws, (*c*) by pads on feet

The next step is for the pupil to make his own outline, not the exact copy of that which has been placed on the board. This outline or skeleton Salmon regards as essential in the teaching of composition. "A composition," he

says, "which has no skeleton cannot help being invertebrate."

It is a genuine pleasure to commend without qualification this admirable manual. It is a worthy companion to Fitch's "Lectures on Teaching," and, like that book, ought to be on every teacher's shelf.

A History of French Art: 1100–1899. By Rose G. Kingsley. Longmans, Green & Co.

Miss Rose G. Kingsley's *A History of French Art: 1100–1899* (Longmans) is a concise, authoritative manual prepared for the use of those in quest of solid information, and therefore issued without the popular bait of pictorial allurements. The sober and solid make up of this handsomely printed volume does not belie its content. The author is *officier de l'instruction publique*, and the work was prepared at the instance and with the assistance of M. Antonin Barthelémy. Other well-known French authorities have also aided in its preparation, and we have as a result a really sound and trustworthy account of the growth of French architecture, sculpture and painting from the twelfth century to the present day. The author has been somewhat chary, judiciously so perhaps, in the matter of obtruding her own views and personality, though the element of general criticism or disquisition is not altogether lacking. Actual information and impartial characterization has been the ideal of attainment; and the result is a guide to the history, development and manifestations of French art during the extended period treated, which we cordially recommend to serious inquirers. A useful modicum of biographical and personal matter forms an agreeable leaven, and characteristic masterpieces are soberly and discriminatingly described. The work, despite its wide chronological range, is far from being a mere *catalogue raisonné*. The author gives a very good account of "Impressionism," which movement she takes occasion to say, "has too often signified the daubings of some young person ignorant of the very first principles of drawing or painting, who dares to call himself an 'Impressionist' because he is too lazy or impatient to submit to the ceaseless training and study that are necessary to the artist; too ignorant to use his brush or his pencil, and takes to a palette-knife instead. It is such as these who bring discredit on the really fine artists whom they pretend to admire." These are just words, if severe ones; and it is really a pity that the affectations and absurdities of these young daubers who cloak their incapacity and their ignorance of the rudiments of technique under the pretense of "Impressionism," should have brought a certain stigma upon the term that is used to define the methods of masters like Monet, Besnard, Manet or Renoir.—*The Dial.*

Shakespeare in France under the Ancient Régime. By J. J. Jusserand. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In this curiously interesting volume M. Jusserand tells the story of the slow growth of the appreciation of Shakespeare in France and its present status. Nothing could show more clearly the great difference in the mental quality of the two nations than the utter inability of the cultured Frenchman to understand or recognize the genius of the great Englishman.

The first mention of Shakespeare in France is found in a catalogue of the library of Louis XIV., where the king's librarian records the works of "Will. Shakespeare, poeta Anglicus," and is good enough to state that this author "a l'imagination assez belle, il pense naturellement, il s'exprime avec finesse; mais ces belles qualités sont obscurcies par les ordures qu'il mele dans ses Comédies." For a hundred years nothing more is heard of Shakespeare in France. In 1727 the Abbé Prevost visited London, learned English, and became an enthusiastic admirer of Shakespeare. He did his best on his return home to educate his countrymen into a better understanding of the English people and English literature. Later came Voltaire, who acknowledged that Shakespeare "had a genius full of strength and fecundity, of naturalness and sublimity, without the least spark of good taste and without the slightest knowledge of rules." He called his tragedies "monstrous farces," declared it was undignified for Hamlet to sit on the floor, and in the opening scenes of the play that it was an abominable vulgarity for a sentry to speak "before the first person of the nation." After the death of Voltaire there came a strange revulsion of feeling and a mania broke out for the plays of Shakespeare. But they were not the plays that we know. They were "adapted" out of all recognition. Donin, one of the translators, says of "Othello," "Only the unities of time and place are wanted to make it regular as any of the Greek and French tragedies. I have tried to bring the Moor of Venice into the exact limits of those two unities." The original contains scenes of low comedy, he says, but he "has remedied, as far as possible, that essential fault." He proposes to employ his leisure in translating all Shakspeare's plays, "reserving only the liberty of cleansing the plays, both comic and tragic, by pruning their superfluity and reducing them to the limits of the three unities." Another translator, Butini, says: "I shall not waste time in explanation upon a few changes indispensable in Shakspeare's plays. Everybody must feel that it is necessary to whiten Othello's swarthy face, to soften the ending, suppress a few scenes, simplify the action, and reduce the whole to the three unities." And he modestly adds that "if they prove not unpleasing to men of taste the glory will be chiefly due to Shakspeare!" But the most sustained effort to introduce this sort of Shakspeare to the stage was made by Jean François Ducis, "Bonhomme Ducis," as Napoleon was wont to call him. "Hamlet" was his first essay, and out of the original he fabricated a hybrid drama, Greek and Danish, French

and English, all at once. New characters are introduced; Ophelia is made the daughter of Claudius, the episode of the player-king and queen is left out, and much of the action is replaced by descriptions put in the mouths of the characters. Hamlet becomes king, and Claudius, in attacking the palace, is slain by him. "Othello," "Macbeth" and "Lear" are treated with the same liberty as "Hamlet." In "Othello" he made Iago a very milk-and-water villain, for "no such example of rascality could have been tolerated in Paris. It is therefore quite intentionally that I have hidden from my audience that atrocious character." Othello and Desdemona are reconciled in the last act, and Othello, "too happy not to forgive," pardons Iago. And this was what passed for Shakspeare on the French stage down to the middle of the present century.

Matters have improved since then, and it must be admitted that a better and higher appreciation of Shakspeare exists in France to day than ever before. But he can never appeal to the French as he does to the English mind. The author frankly says: "To believe that Shakspeare has become acclimatized in France that his genius has penetrated and transformed the French mind, is an error." And it never will, for to the Latin mind a just or approximately just appreciation of the genius of another nation is impossible.—*Boston Transcript.*

Source Book of American History. By A. B. Hart, Professor of History in Harvard University. The Macmillan Company.

Professor A. B. Hart's *Source Book of American History* (Macmillan) suggests a boiling down of the same editor's unfinished "American History Told by Contemporaries." The present volume has the characteristics already familiar in the larger work—a logical analysis of the subject, well chosen selections, rigorous devotion to reprints *verbatim et literatim*, and elaborate introductions (in this instance by two hands besides the compiler's) on the use of the book. The result is a manual which every teacher of American history ought to know, and which every school boy ought to read.—*The Nation.*

A History of Bohemian Literature. By Francis, Count Lutzow. Translated. Edited by Edmund Gosse. D. Appleton & Company.

A History of Bohemian Literature has been written by Francis, Count Lutzow, and appears in the Literature of the World Series, edited by Edmund Gosse. Almost nothing is known of Bohemian literature outside the country itself. In fact, there is little to know. The Bohemian language is spoken by about six million people, but there are fewer works written in it than in any other European tongue. The literary feeling was never very strong in the country, and what little development of it that had been made was crushed out of existence in the bloody period which followed the war with Austria in 1620. The misery and degradation which fell as a consequence upon the head of the conquered nation was beyond description. A crusade was made by the Catholic priests against books published in the national language, and over 60,000 were destroyed by one man, the Jesuit priest, Konias. From the above year until the end of the eighteenth century no books appeared in the Bohemian language worthy of mention. The educated classes used German for conversation and writing instead of their native tongue, and even to-day more German than Bohemian is spoken in the salons of the nobility at Prague. In the latter part of the last century, owing to the strenuous efforts of a few patriotic scholars, there was a revival in letters, slow at first, but sure. Since then many works of value have appeared in the Bohemian language, representing nearly every branch in literature. A very interesting account is given of these, and there is an excellent index.

Flaubert. Par Emile Faguet. (Les Grands Ecrivains Française.) 16mo, pp. 191. Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie. New York: Dyrsen & Pfeiffer.

It is nearly twenty years since Flaubert died, a considerable time to have elapsed before his inclusion in some such literary pantheon as that in which he now appears. The delay, however, is the best thing that could have happened for his fame. Criticism of him any time in the last two decades has been more perfervid than critical. Appreciation of his great merits has passed readily into something very like senseless hero worship. We have been told, ad nauseam, that the author of "Madame Bovary" not only wrote well, but was, in fact, a consummate master of everything that goes to make great literature. M. Faguet is more reasonable. In him Flaubert finds the ideal biographer and critic; Sympathetic, learned, skilful in all that pertains to the arrangement of his facts and opinions, and, for all his warm admiration of his author, capable of appraising him justly and painting him in a right perspective. Like so many of its predecessors in the admirable series of "Les Grands Ecrivains Français," this volume is precisely the serviceable and interesting work for which students of French literature have been waiting.—New York *Tribune.*

Spinoza. By Sir Frederick Pollock. The Macmillan Company.

The new and revised edition of Sir Frederick Pollock's *Spinoza* is a boon to all readers of philosophy and of Spinoza. When first published in 1879, the book was at once recognized as the most interesting and valuable introduction to the study of Spinoza existing in English; but it speedily rose to famine prices, and even at these was very difficult to obtain. Hence it is a

matter for congratulation that its accomplished author has, amid his manifold occupations, found the leisure to reissue it and to tell us what he thinks of the contributions to the knowledge of Spinoza which have been made in the last twenty years; for, of course, Germany has not been idle in the interval, while the learned men of Holland have prosecuted the research into the life, character and times of Spinoza with the ut most assiduity. This minute research has added greatly to our knowledge of the facts in detail, but fortunately it has revealed nothing that could compel us to subject our estimate of Spinoza as a man and as a philosopher, to a radical revision. In the philosopher it has brought out more strongly, perhaps, a number of Jewish and mediæval affinities that must be admitted to detract from the historical accuracy of an interpretation which, like Sir F. Pollock's, prefers to emphasize rather the anticipations of modern thought to be found in, or extracted from, Spinoza. But then Sir F. Pollock s modernizing tendency in this respect was avowedly deliberate, and has admittedly proved itself to be the stimulating and valuable factor in his reading of Spinoza, and so he was well advised to leave his general treatment unchanged. Nor, again, have the new facts which have been unearthed about his life effected anything substantial in elucidating the mystery or in breaking the charm of Spinoza's personality. It still exercises a fascination which is greater and more widely felt than that of his doctrine; it still remains a matter of sympathetic imagination rather than of documentary evidence to penetrate through the atmosphere of philosophic detachment which conceals the inner self of the lonely maker of lenses. It is conceivable that the source and genesis of every one of his doctrines may be traced with incontestible accuracy, and that further additions may be made to our knowledge of the things he did and endured; but the abiding consolation will remain that the real problem of Spinoza, the real pathos of his life, can never be destroyed by the minutest searchings and researchings. And it is satisfactory to note that Sir F. Pollock appears to be of the same opinion.—*The Nation.*

Educational Aims and Educational Values. By Paul H. Hanus. The Macmillan Company. $1.

Another striking publication largely inspired by the newly awakened interest in the secondary schools is *Educational Aims and Educational Values*, by Paul H. Hanus, assistant Professor of History and Art of Teaching, Harvard University. The author does not limit himself to the discussion of methods, aims and what needs to be done. Widening his range he takes up the subject in an entirely new light and proceeds to discuss the relation of the secondary school to democratic society and especially "as a unifying force in American life." There is no doubt an aristocracy of education which has had more or less influence on some of our colleges and which has borne bitter fruit in alienating and embittering people against them, a , for example, the Connecticut farmer who, when appealed to for a vote in aid of one of the colleges, replied: "No, sir. Do you expect me to educate a boy to come home and look down on his father?" The secondary school is the creation of the people. It belongs to them. It should be developed, arranged and adjusted to educate them, not certain strata of society, but all of them. Professor Hanus points out the divisive and undemocratic effect of separate schools. He brings out with great force the unifying influence of public schools in democratic society, not only in training the people to common ideals, but to a common social feeling, and merging the distinction of social feeling and sets in pride in a common democratic society. This is but one of the striking points in this volume.—*The Evangelist.*

A History of Literary Criticism in the Renaissance. Joel Elias Spingarn. The Macmillan Company.

This is a remarkable production by a young student as an essay for the degree of doctor of philosophy at Columbia. Inspired by the theme which so interests the modern investigator of literary development—the Italian Renaissance and its influence on modern thought—he desires to demonstrate its effect in the domain of criticism. Literary criticism in Italy, France and England are the three heads of the discourse. The Italian criticism extends from Dante to Tasso; the French from Du Bellay to Boileau; the English from Ascham to Milton. Mr. Spingarn's essay is not a history of critical literature, but of literary criticism. His main theme is, of course, the literary activity of the sixteenth century, which is the epoch at which modern criticism began, and ancient ideals of art once more asserted themselves, to sway the minds of men. In discussing its history, the study of the beginnings of critical activity in modern Europe and the gradual introduction of the Aristotelian canons into modern literature is involved Mr. Spingarn discloses the origin of the classic spirit, he traces its course and development, and discovers the origin of the principles and precepts of neo-classicism. Although his discussion ends with Milton, the last of the humanists, the literary student is aware that the influence of the Italian Renaissance by no means ended with him, but that Lessing and Shelley, for example, were legitimate inheritors of the Italian tradition. * * *

Mr. Spingarn is the first to acknowledge the great share in the credit for his admirable thesis, due to the inspiration of his instructor, whose praise is in all centers of good learning.—Professor George E. Woodberry, *Boston Evening Transcript.*

Books Received

DOLE.—The Young Citizen. By Charles F. Dole, author of "The American Citizen." (*D. C. Heath & Company.*) Pp. xviii + 194. 45 cents.

SMITH.—Stories of Great National Songs. By Colonel Nicholas Smith. (*The Young Churchman Company.*) Pp. 228. $1.00.

TOUDOUZE.—Madame Labelle. Ouvrage Couronné Par L'Académie Française par Gustave Toudouze. (*William R. Jenkins.*) Pp. 315. 60 cents.

WEBSTER'S Collegiate Dictionary. (*G. & C. Merriam Company.*) Pp. liv + 1062.